Mauritius Legislative Council

Sessional Paper No 4 of 1958

A PLAN FOR MAURITIUS

The Final Report of the Economic Planning Committee of Executive Council, being a Programme for Capital Expenditure for the period 1st July, 1957 to 30th June, 1962

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FOREWORD

This document is directed at several audiences, and the interest of each audience will be different. The general public in Mauritius will wish to discover from it what the Government has in mind for the future development of the Island they inhabit, but they will not in general be concerned with the technicalities of finance or the detailed problems of execution which arise. The Legislative Council, as the representative of the public and the custodian of public funds, will wish to assure itself that the policy to be adopted by the Government is reasonable, sound, and directed to the best interests of the country, and to be satisfied that the proposals for the expenditure are such as to be in themselves acceptable and wise, bearing in mind the paramount necessity of preserving the economic stability of the country. The Government itself, and particularly its financial and technical advisers, needs a document which charts in sufficient detail the way ahead, so that it has a sufficiently accurate and clear basic document to which it can refer in considering the timing and nature of its actions as the period of the Programme passes by. Outside Mauritius there are many Governments, institutions and persons who either must or can involve themselves in Mauritian affais: from the United Kingdom Government, which provides money to Mauritius direct, enables her to borrow externally, and is responsible to the Houses of Parliament for the good government of the Island, through international agencies such as the International Bank who, if they would, are capable of helping the Island with advice and funds, to individual investors, who must be persuaded that since Mauritius is determined to help herself it would be wise and profitable for them to help her also.

Some of these audiences need a complete and detailed exposition of the plans of the Government for the development of Mauritius, and are not dismayed by the most abstruse technicalities. Others are laymen, who seek only to discover whether the plans are sensible and sound, and what the main lines of development are to be.

This document makes an attempt to cater for all these audiences. So far as it has been possible, the body of the Report gives the story of the development of Mauritius as the Government wishes to see it unfold, in language which any intelligent layman can follow. In the various Appendices the technical and financial detail has been collected, so that those whose interest is basically technical may satisfy themselves that what is set down in the body of the Report is a forecast of what is financially and technically feasible.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE,

24th April, 1958. *Port Louis.*

CONTENTS

		Page	Paras.
INTRODUCTION			
Report of the Economic Planning Committee to His Excellency the Governor in Council		1	1– 5
PART I			
THE PROGRAMME AS A WHOLE			
Chapter I :	Basis for Planning	3	6– 13
Chapter II :	The Financial Background ... ... *Capital funds potentially available—The recurrent implications—Development finance beyond 1962*	6	14– 24
Chapter III :	The Balance and Phasing of the Programme	14	25– 37
PART II			
THE PARTS OF THE PROGRAMME			
Chapter IV :	Central and Local Administration, Secondary Industries and Electricity	19	38–59
Chapter V :	Agriculture and Natural Resources ...	25	60–72
Chapter VI :	Works and Communications	30	73– 91
Chapter VII :	Health and Social Services	37	92–100
Chapter VIII :	Education and Institutions	40	101–107
Chapter IX :	Housing and Co-operation	44	108–111
Chapter X :	Summary of the Finance of the Programme ...	46	112–114
PART III			
THE CONDITIONS FOR SUCCESS			
Chapter XI :	The Conditions for Success ... ... *Standardisation—Tenders and Contractors—Departmental attitudes—The Public's part*	47	115–126

APPENDICES

		Page
Appendix A :	Summary of Financial Data and assumptions ... *Total cost—Phasing—Balance—Proposed Utilisation of resources—Loan Charges—Forecast of Recurrent Revenue—Forecast of Recurrent Expenditure—Forecast outturn, Recurrent Budget.*	53–55
Appendix B :	Departmental Allocations, Central and Local Administration, Secondary Industries and Electricity	57
	B. 1. Central Administration	58
	B. 2. District Administration	58
	B. 3. Police	58
	B. 4. Fire Services	58
	B. 5. Broadcasting	60
	B. 6. Registrar General	60
	B. 7. Treasury	60
	B. 8. Customs and Excise	60
	B. 9. Local Government	62
	B. 10. Miscellaneous Grants and Subventions ...	62
	B. 11. Secondary Industries	62
	B. 12. Electricity	62
Appendix C :	Departmental Allocations, Agriculture and Natural Resources	65
	C. 1. Agriculture	66
	C. 2. Forests	68
	C. 3. Fisheries	68
	C. 4. Surveys	68
Appendix D :	Departmental Allocations, Works and Communications	71
	D. 1. Water Supplies and Irrigation ...	72
	D. 2. Sewerage	72
	D. 3. Miscellaneous Works	74
	D. 4. Printing	74
	D. 5. Architectural	76
	D. 6. Roads	76
	D. 7. Harbour and Quays	76
	D. 8. Posts and Telegraphs	78
	D. 9. Telecommunications	78
	D. 10. Observatory	78
	D. 11. Civil Aviation	80
	D. 12. Traffic Licensing Authority	80
Appendix E :	Departmental Allocations, Health and Social Services	83
	E. 1. Medical and Health	84
	E. 2. Prisons	84
	E. 3. Public Assistance	84
	E. 4. Social Welfare	86
Appendix F :	Departmental Allocations, Education and Institutions	89
	F. 1. Mauritius Institute	90
	F. 2. Education	92
Appendix G :	Departmental Allocations, Labour, Co-operation and Housing	95
	G. 1. Co-operation	96
	G. 2. Housing	96

INTRODUCTION

To His Excellency the Governor in Council,

Our task has been to formulate a programme of Capital Expenditure covering the five year period from July 1957 to June 1962. At an early stage in our work it became evident that this task would take us the greater part of the first of these five years to complete, and we therefore presented an Interim Report, which was published as Sessional Paper No 10 of 1957 and subsequently approved by the Legislative Council. This approval enabled work to begin on certain schemes in the first of the five years with which we were concerned, and at the time of presentation of our Final Report many of those schemes are being implemented. For the sake of completeness, however, this Final Report includes and in some cases modifies the schemes included in the Interim Report, so that the present document is complete in itself.

2. Chapter I of this Report attempts to place the Programme we have formulated in the context of the economic and social problems which currently exist in Mauritius, and seeks to explain the general policy by which we have been guided in making our selection of projects. Chapter II explains in some detail the financial background against which we had to work, the resources from which we expect the Programme to be financed, the problems which the completion of the Programme will create on recurrent account, and the prospects of carrying on development in the years after 1962. Chapter III describes the general balance and phasing of the Programme and illustrates the distribution of total expenditure between social, economic and administrative projects. Chapters IV to IX describe in more detail each of the major segments of the Programme itself, and in these Chapters we have tried to show how our Programme in each particular field of Government activity is naturally, logically and indeed inevitably related to the problems discussed in Chapter I. Chapter XI discusses certain issues affecting the organisation of economic effort in the country and some of the problems which will influence the execution and perhaps the success of our proposals, and makes some suggestions for the interrelation of Government effort and private attitudes in striving to raise the general standard of living in Mauritius. Finally, the Appendices set out in tabular form the statistical material and forecasts necessary for a full appraisal of the financial implications of our proposals, and contain a description of each major scheme in the Programme.

3. In formulating the Programme which is described in the following pages we have throughout been conscious that the practice of forward planning—that is to say, the evolution of Five Year Plans—is more a necessary tool of social and economic architecture than a means of depicting the edifice required. Before the future of Mauritius can be visualised it is necessary to attempt some sort of general conspectus of progress in the next few years. That is all our Programme is—a general guide to what, in our view, would be the best lines of development. It follows that our Programme should not be regarded as a fixed and inviolable blueprint. It is rather a sketch plan. The main outlines we have drawn are, we believe, sound and should be preserved: but the details will be, and should be, changed year by year to fit in with information and experience gained as the years of the period go by.

4. We therefore suggest that the progress of the Programme should be kept under constant review, and that ample opportunity should be provided for changes and adjustments. Some of the schemes we have proposed will perhaps be abandoned or altered byond recognition when the question of their implementation is studied in detail; new and necessary schemes will appear in the course of the period; we may find, as the years go by, that the country has more, or less, money than we have assumed to spend on development; and we may find that the situation on recurrent account will be radically different from that foreshadowed in Chapter II. All of these posibilities will affect the structure of the Programme we have sketched. To ensure that they are given full weight we propose:—

(a) that the Economic Planning Committee should be kept in being as a permanent Cabinet Committee and that it should be supplied with half yearly Reports on the progress of the various schemes suggested in our Programme, these Reports to be so designed as to enable the Committee to assess whether the phasing of work and expenditure we envisage in this Report should or should not be modified.

(b) that each year, when the Capital Budget is being framed for the succeeding financial year, a review of the whole programme should be undertaken so as to relate to the Programme the proposals for capital expenditure put forward by Ministries, in order that a decision may be taken concerning the inclusion of new schemes, the abandonment or modification of old schemes, the application of resources as they are estimated to appear, and any other action which may be required to ensure that the Programme is kept in line with realities.

5. We wish to record our appreciation of the invaluable help we have received from our Secretary, Mr P. A. Gore, and our Assistant Secretary, Mr G. Ramasawmy. The very considerable amount of detailed scrutiny and collation of the proposals put forward by individual Departments has fallen upon them and the efficiency with which they have discharged this task has made our part in the whole operation much easier than it would otherwise have been. We wish also to record our appreciation of the efforts made by Heads of Departments and their staffs to provide us with the information we have asked for and for the patience and co-operation with which they have collaborated in the work of sketching the future economic and social development of the Island. We also gratefully acknowledge the work done by the large number of public servants, from Assistant Secretaries to typists, in contribution to the compilation of the Programme.

W. G. Wilson — *Chairman*
L. A. Célestin
S. Ramgoolam
P. G. R. Rault — *Members*
A. G. Sauzier
H. R. Vaghjee

P. A. Gore, *Secretary*
G. Ramasawmy, *Assistant Secretary*.
24th April, 1958.

PART I

The Programme as a Whole

CHAPTER I

Basis for Planning

6. The preparation of a five year plan which will accelerate in proper priority the social and economic development of Mauritius in all the fields in which Government activity is possible and necessary, and which will also lay sound foundations for carrying on further improvements in the future, involves an attempt to assess what the starting point should be: that is to say, to assess what the primary needs and problems of Mauritius are to-day. It can be asserted that although the needs are many, the problems are few. There is in fact only one problem facing Mauritius in the struggle for improved conditions of living and economic activity—that of the continuing rise in the population of the Island. In almost every other respect Mauritius is blessed by Nature, and has been served by the hand of man, with considerable advantages. Indeed it might well be argued that if the basic problem of over-population can be solved, or at least contained, in some way, and if the advantages the country possesses can be intelligently exploited so as to spread their effects through all sections of the people, then Mauritius could go far towards becoming the Island Paradise which it has been said, prematurely, to be.

7. This distinction between ' needs ' and ' problems ' is important in the context of development planning. ' Needs ' are obvious and identifiable, and the method of satisfying them is known—the only question is that of cost and priority. For example, it is obvious and identifiable that workers in the rural areas, or the majority of them, *need* better houses; it is equally obvious and identifiable that the appalling sanitary risk which exists in Upper Plaines Wilhems through the absence of sewerage facilities *needs* to be eliminated. Again the method of building satisfactory houses and efficient sewerage schemes is known. The only question is whether it is financially possible to put those methods into operation this year, next year, in ten years' time, or gradually over a period as funds become available; and whether one need should be satisfied, or whether a start should be made on trying to meeting a number of needs at the same time, so that progress is achieved on all fronts, even though the full satisfaction of any one need may take longer.

8. 'Problems ' are of a very different order. Sometimes—as in the case of the population problem in Mauritius—they may be man-made; sometimes they may be the handiwork of nature, such as poor soil, serious pests and diseases of animals and crops, frequent cyclones and droughts. And they may be so intractable as to be incapable of solution except after years of work and the expenditure of vast amounts of money, if at all. It is always possible to satisfy a ' need ' even if it takes time, but it may very often be necessary to accept that a problem is insoluble, so that it sets a limit to what can be done to satisfy the needs which afflict the people living with it.

9. In Mauritius the usual problems which afflict the economic man are generally speaking absent. The soil is exceptionally fertile, the climate good for the crops we grow; there are now few pests and diseases; and those present are not in general serious except in the human field (where their eradication is a need and not a problem); there exists an assured market for a substantial part of the main product of Mauritius by virtue of the guaranteed prices for sugar given by the United Kingdom; the wisdom shown in

establishing the Cyclone and Drought Insurance Fund has meant that the effects of persistent cyclone or drought are neutralised to a considerable extent, and the Board of this Fund has recently reinsured its liabilities to an extent which will provide cover against three disasters on the scale of that of 1945, with progress still being made; the population is educated and literate and imbued with traditions derived from the most advanced cultures known to the history of mankind; previous generations in the Island have built up a system of communications, administration and basic social services which is far in advance of most countries outside Europe, North America and Australasia. For other countries—indeed for most countries in the world outside Europe, North America, Australasia, and isolated places like Hawaii and Hong Kong—the foregoing catalogue is a catalogue of problems yet to be solved if possible; for Mauritius it represents work done or blessings bestowed. In short, planning for the future of Mauritius starts from a point well in advance of many of her contemporaries. Except in one respect, that of population increase.

10. It is unnecessary in this Report to dwell on the details of the rate of increase of our population. It is universally accepted in the Island that it is the most important single social and economic problem, and it is also generally accepted that the most energetic efforts are required in order to attempt to find an answer to it. Certain expedients can be and have been explored, such as emigration; but where these are practicable, which will be rarely, they will not touch the core of the problem inherent in the present rate of growth. If there is an answer to the problem of overpopulation, it must be found in the social conscience of the people themselves. If there is no answer, then it is inevitable that, whatever measures may be taken to attempt to cater for the continuing increase, within the life time of children now living the standard of life in Mauritius will drop far below its present level. In Mauritius, therefore, the central aim of development planning must be to arrest this decline, or to delay its effects as long as possible.

11. A basic assumption in the planning outlined in this Report is therefore that the population of Mauritius will go on increasing at the present rate. By far the greater number of the proposals in the Programme have been included to cater for that fact and its consequences. The Programme seeks:—

(a) to initiate projects which will increase the productivity of the land, so that it can support a larger population (e.g. the numerous new irrigation schemes, agricultural experimental stations, the cadastral survey);

(b) to facilitate the development of new industries which will provide employment and will also either earn overseas capital for expenditure on internal development or save overseas expenditure (e.g. Tea, Tourism and Hotels, loans to secondary industries, insistence on the use of local industries in connection with the implementation of the plan);

(c) to foster existing industries so that they can expand, mainly in the field of food production, thus facilitating the production of more food for more people and saving expenditure on imported food (e.g. production of storeable foodstuffs, allotments scheme, subsidies to vegetable growers, aids to fish production, expansion of livestock work);

(d) to improve the strength of the basic network of communications and power supplies so that an increased level of economic activity will not be impeded by transport or power limitations (e.g. road improvements and construction, electricity development, harbour development);

(e) to provide services which will allow a greater number of men, women and children to enjoy the services which the present population enjoys, and at a higher level. Hence the emphasis on school building, hospital extension, water supplies, housing loans, sanitary measures, and other social services;

(f) to render administration more efficient and capable of satisfactory development to cope with the more complex problems ahead in the purely administrative and constitutional field (e.g. provision for Government offices, Police and Prisons, Customs facilities, etc.). (The bulk of the work in this field must be done on the recurrent side—e.g. improvement of the quality of Civil Service, improved financial procedures, more up-to-date administrative and financial methods).

12. If the Programme is carried out it will have a very considerable impact on the present population of Mauritius. It will also provide the country with a sound foundation upon which to expand its services and its economic activity in the future. Its immediate consequence will undoubtedly be a large expansion in the opportunities for employment, and a large increase in the amount of money circulating in the Island, since much more than half of the total cost of the plan will be disbursed locally in wages, salaries, commission, payment for local products, etc.. These transitory benefits will, however, be perpetuated in the shape of the more intensive economic activity which will result from the completion of the Plan, and, as indicated in Chapter II, from the fact that the finances of the Plan are so arranged as to assure the Colony of funds to continue development after the first five year period is completed. If the Programme is implemented, and if in succeeding years a fair balance is preserved between the continued expansion of social services and economic services, then the country will be assured of prosperous development for many years ahead.

13. To summarise the basis of the Programme, it may be said that the aim was to do what is necessary to meet the more obvious needs of to-day in a way which will help to cater for the emerging problems of to-morrow. The Programme will bring about a considerable improvement in the standard of living of the present population of Mauritius, but it is also designed to delay for as long as possible the consequences of a continuing increase in population. Lines of activity have been opened up (e.g. in land use, food production, power supplies, tourism) which are capable of further expansion in the next period so as to put off still further the impact of the increase in population. From this point of view the Programme represents a challenge to the people of Mauritius; it provides them with a means whereby they can secure time to grapple with the problem which clouds their future. Fortified by optimism, imbued with a desire for progress, they may become the more reluctant to see the higher standards which are within their reach dashed from the hands of their children.

CHAPTER II

The Financial Background

14. The total expenditure envisaged in the Programme recommended in this Report is Rs 210m to be spread over the five years from the 1st July, 1957 to the 30th June, 1962. This total amount is related to the results of an examination of the potential funds likely to become available for capital expenditure in that period. But the assembling of the necessary capital funds is only one aspect of the problem of planning. Equally important is the question of ensuring that when the Programme is complete and the new services exist, the Colony will be able to rely on the permanent annual revenue necessary to support those new services in addition to existing services. In economic terms this consideration involves the evolution of a plan which will increase the national income of the country—that is to say a plan which contains a sufficiently large element of projects which will strengthen the economic well being of the country, so that it is possible to derive from a prosperous public the revenue required to support those new services—administrative and social—where the contribution to the national income is not apparent for very many years, in some cases for a generation, and is even then indirect and indefinable. In financial terms, the same proposition amounts to a requirement that the Programme should be so constructed that it does not produce permanent annual charges after its completion of an order which the annual revenue which can be expected to appear in the future will not match.

15. Thus the total cost of the Programme is determined by the amount of capital finance it is possible to assemble in the period, but the content of the Programme is influenced very considerably by the amount of recurrent revenue which can be expected to appear in the coming years. This Chapter describes the financial background to the Programme in the light of these two considerations.

Capital Funds Potentially Available

16. The total cost of the Programme has been set at Rs 210.252m. On the information at present available this sum can be assembled as follows:—

	Rs m	Rs m	Rs m
Non-loan funds			
C. D. & W. allocation (balance at 1/7/57)	9.136		
Reserve Fund (balance at 1/7/57)	22.000		
Development and Welfare Fund (balance at 1/7/57) ...	8.970		
Total non-loan at 1/7/57		40.106	
Capital receipts 1957/58			
Contribution to Reserve Fund	2.500		
Contribution to Development and Welfare Fund ...	13.316		
		15.816	
Capital receipts 58/59—61/62			
Transfer from Surplus funds	18.000		
Annual contributions from Revenue	26.000		
Annual capital receipts	.050		
Grants for specific projects	7.500		
		51.550	
Total non-loan resources 1/7/57—30/6/62			107.472

	Rs m	Rs m	Rs m
Total non-loan resources 1/7/57—30/6/62 ...			107,472
Loan funds			
(a) Local issues :—			
Note Security Fund	10.000		
Savings Bank	2.000		
Consolidated Sinking Fund	15.000		
Tax Reserve Certificates	1.000		
Public subscriptions	12.500		
Other Government funds (investment of accruals and repatriation of holdings)	32.500		
Other Government funds (local investment of maturities)	.194		
		73.194	
(b) External issues :—			
Loan funds unexpended 1/7/57	.017		
New issues	27.000		
		27.017	
Total loan resources 1/7/57—30/6/62			100.211
Total Capital Resources 1957/58—1961/62 ...			207.683
Total cost of Programme			210.252
Capital 'gap'			2.569

Notes on the foregoing table:—

(a) The division of potential resources into ' non loan ' and ' loan ' resources is important in that the interest and other charges arising from the borrowing of the loan funds will involve an additional charge on the recurrent revenue of the Colony. A forecast of this additional charge is given at Appendix A, Table V. Ideally, the loan monies raised should be equated to these parts of the Programme which provide for relending to other authorities (e.g. the C.E.B., hotel companies, Local Government authorities) or which are directly revenue earning (e.g. the Government Tea Factory) so that the amount of additional strain on recurrent revenue is balanced by receipts of revenue and interest derived from the use of the loan monies raised. This ideal has not been altogether achieved in the Programme since (see Appendix I, Table II) the relending component of the Programme is about Rs 56m, i.e. much less than the total amount of loan monies to be raised.

(b) C. D. and W. Allocation.—The figure of Rs 9.136m represents the balance at 1.7.57 of the Mauritius allocation awarded under the 1946 and 1955 U.K. Colonial Development and Welfare Acts. No account has been taken of the possibility that a further Act will be passed in 1960, when the current Act expires, and that Mauritius will receive further allocations.

(c) Reserve Fund.—Now comprehended in the Capital Fund by virtue of the Resolution adopted by Legislative Council on 13th December, 1957.

(d) Capital Receipts 1957–58.—The figures reflect the provision at Head 49 of the 1957–58 Expenditure Estimates. The contributions have in practice been paid into the Capital Fund. The figure of Rs 13.316m as contribution to the D. and W. Fund differs from the Head 49 provision of Rs 15m since the latter includes an element of Rs 1.684m being receipts under the C. D. and W. Acts. This amount is already included in the C. D. and W. balance described at *(b)* above.

(e) Transfer from Surplus Funds.—The figure of Rs 18m reflects the reduction of the Surplus Funds of the Colony to the equivalent of four months recurrent revenue. The estimated revenue for 1958–59 is Rs 123m, so that the Surplus funds (now restyled the Revenue Reserve Fund) will stand at Rs 41m in that year. This item will increase to the extent that Recurrent Budget working in any year results in a surplus of recurrent revenue over recurrent expenditure, since that surplus will be transferred to the Capital Fund, but no account has been taken of this possibility in the Table because of the prognostications on recurrent working contained in paragraphs 17 to 20 below and in Appendix A, Table VIII. The Revenue Reserve Fund will be used as an emergency revenue equalisation fund, to meet working cash needs, and to finance current short term transactions (e.g. purchases of rice and flour, operation of the Tea Factory).

(f) Annual contribution from revenue.—The contribution for 1957–58 is included in Capital receipts for that year (see *(d)* above). For the remaining four years a contribution of Rs 6.5m p.a. has been assumed, and will be a prior charge on the Recurrent Budget each year.

(g) Annual Capital receipts.—A token figure to cover e.g. sales of land and buildings in the period.

(h) Grants for specific projects.—This item comprehends the probability that grants will be forthcoming from various sources to help in the execution of particular projects. Among those sources may be listed H.M.G. (further C. D. and W. allocation), overseas Foundations and Trusts set up to further particular objects, international organisations and so forth. It is proposed to discuss with the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund Committee and the Cyclone and Drought Insurance Board the possibility of making grants towards the cost of services which fall within the field of operation of these organisations. In many Colonial Territories, for example, the SILWFC's make grants towards the capital cost of e.g. hospital, school and housing development which is manifestly to the benefit of sugar workers and their dependents. Similarly, the extensive irrigation works and research planned will reduce the risk to the Cyclone and Drought Insurance Fund of incurring liablities in respect of drought in certain parts of the Island.

(i) Loan funds: Local issues.—It will be observed that the whole of the estimated receipts are expected to come from Government or Government controlled Funds, with the exception of Rs 12.5m expected to accrue from public subscriptions to local issues and Rs 1m from Tax Reserve Certificates. The situation of the various sources is dealt with in separate notes below. Issues will be made as and when required, accruals to the various funds being meanwhile held on short call or in short dated securities.

(j) Note Security Fund.—Proceeds of the investment of some part of the backing of the currency in local securities by virtue of the Mauritius Currency Notes (Amendment) Ordinance, 1957. The transfer to local securities will be made as existing overseas investments mature, or as new funds accrue, in order to eliminate loss on the sale of securities before maturity.

(k) Savings Bank.—The existing Ordinance permits the investment of up to one-third of the monies in the Savings Bank in local securities. It is proposed to take advantage of this power. The transfer will be made on the basis described in *(j)* above.

(l) Consolidated Sinking Fund.—Accruals to this Fund will be of the order of Rs 4 to 5m p.a.. It is proposed to invest an average of Rs 3m p.a. of this in Government securities, the balance being available to facilitate transactions in Government securities in the market, for underwriting of issues by statutory and other public bodies, and generally to stimulate a greater flexibility in local transactions in first class securities.

(m) Tax Reserve Certificates.—Proceeds of sale of Tax Reserve Certificates are paid into the Capital Fund, which pays their face value to Revenue when the Certificates are surrendered in payment of Income Tax. The principal function of the receipts from the sale of Certificates is thus to provide a source of short term money for the Capital Budget, and this will facilitate the better timing of long and medium term loan issues. But it is to be expected that there will appear a hard core of investment in these Certificates—i.e. it is unlikely that all the Certificates purchased in any one year will be surrendered in that year. Since the issue and surrender of Certificates will continue indefinitely, the ' hard core ' is in effect a long term loan to Government. The extent of this element has been estimated at Rs 1m, but it may well be as much as Rs 5m.

(n) Public Subscriptions.—It is expected that with the greater flexibility in the issue of local securities accorded by the Local Loans Ordinance, 1957, it will be possible to secure the investment locally of funds which are at present being exported for investment overseas. The bulk of the Rs 12.5m provided for in the Table is expected to come from the local investment of premium receipts by Insurance Companies operating in Mauritius, and issues will in general be tailored to their needs. If this can be accomplished then Government's requirements can be met without subtracting from the funds in private hands which are available for investment in the private sector.

(o) Other Government Funds.—The figure Rs 0.194m represents maturities appearing in the period in the portfolios of the many small Special Funds administered by the Government. It is proposed to reinvest the sums maturing in local securities instead of leaving them overseas. The figure Rs 32.5m is based on the assumption that of the total annual accruals to Special Funds, and particularly the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund and the Cyclone and Drought Insurance Fund, an average of some Rs 6.5m p.a. will be invested locally either directly in public loan flotations made by Government, or by means of private loans to the Government in connection with particular projects. In the case of the SILWF such an arrangement would be of considerable advantage to the Fund, which is at present losing (or failing to acquire) a considerable income because of its current investment policy, which in turn is partly dictated by the absence of suitable investment opportunities locally. In the case of the Cyclone and Drought Insurance Fund, the arrangements currently being made to reinsure the Funds liabilities will enable a larger proportion of its assets to be invested locally, since the need for liquidity will be reduced.

(*p*) *Loan funds: External issues.*—Provision has been made for a single external loan of £2m in the last year of the period if the need arises. It is possible that external loan funds can be attracted to specific projects, e.g. Electricity development, from sources other than the London Market.

(*q*) *Capital ' gap '.*—The figure of Rs 2.569m reflects the difference between the estimated cost of the Programme and the estimated total of available and potential capital resources to meet that cost. It is current practice to accept such a ' gap ' at the planning stage provided that it does not exceed about 10 per cent of the total cost of the programme. (The ' gap ' indicated in the Table represents just over 1 per cent of the cost of the Programme). The possibility exists that the ' gap ' will not appear in practice, since it may not be practicable to carry out the whole programme in the period, because of physical limitations. If it does appear, it will have to be covered either by seeking further resources locally or externally, or by spreading the Programme into a sixth year. The problem of dealing with it is thus one which can only be tackled as the period draws to a close, and the extent of the gap, if any, can be forecast with some degree of accuracy in the light of performance. At the planning stage it would be unnecessarily restrictive to eliminate essential schemes in order to eliminate a theoretical ' gap '. With very few exceptions, all Colonial and most independent Commonwealth territories have ' gaps ' in their Plans.

The Recurrent Implications

17. The assembly of the necessary capital funds is, however, only one aspect of the problem of financing the Programme. Equally important is the need to ensure that when the Programme is complete, so that it becomes necessary to maintain the new services in being as permanent additions to the public services available in Mauritius, the Government will be able to rely on permanent recurrent revenue sufficient to meet these additional recurrent costs. The prospectis summarised in Tables VI, VII and VIII of Appendix A, which give also the detailed assumptions upon which the projections of recurrent revenue and expenditure have been based. The Tables show that if the Programme is completed by the 30th June, 1962, and if loan operations and the additional recurrent costs stemming from the implementation appear in the period as at present estimated, then it is likely that the Recurrent Budget of the Colony will be in deficit in each year of the period. The estimated deficits shown in Table VIII of Appendix A can only be taken as approximations, since the factors affecting the expenditure forecasts in Table VII are many and varied, but at the planning stage it must be accepted that the implementation of the Programme will throw up annual deficits of approximately the following order (all figures in Rs m.):

	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62
Deficit ...	1.788	4.669	5.585

These deficits, as was to be expected, stem entirely from the heavy additional recurrent costs arising from the need to borrow funds for the Programme, and from the Health and Educational sections of the Programme.

18. It may fairly be asked whether, in the face of this risk of insolvency on recurrent account, it is wise to embark upon a Programme of such a magnitude as to bring that insolvency about. Moreover, the forecasts of recurrent expenditure take no account of what might well be a large new item of annual expenditure, namely the introduction of a comprehensive Social Insurance Scheme in the course of the financial year 1959–60, to which the Government will have to contribute. The answer to this question in fact amounts to a decision on whether to make an act of faith or not. To reduce the Programme sufficiently to eliminate recurrents of the order of Rs 5m in 1962 would mean cutting it by at least half—either by eliminating all loan charges, and therefore the loan funds (amounting to Rs 100m) from which they stem, or by reducing the Health and Education sections to insignificance. This approach would be unnecessarily cautious. The alternative course is to attempt to assess whether there are sufficient indications that the deficits may not appear or, if they do, that they can be covered. As to the former, there is the possibility that the Programme may not be implemented in full in the period, because of physical factors. If this happens—i.e. if in fact the Programme becomes a six-year instead of a five-year Programme, then the recurrent situation will be materially eased, as can be seen from the progression of the deficits shown above. In 1959–60, the deficit is only about Rs 1½m, but as the Programme gets into full swing it rises steeply to Rs 4.7m in 1960–61. Thereafter, however, it levels off and the rise over the next year is under Rs 1m, to Rs 5.6m. This phenomenon is due to the fact that the revenue progression shown in Table VI of Appendix A is catching up with the boosted expenditure, and calculations—not given in Appendix A—show that in fact the residual recurrent expenditure, when the whole weight of the Programme recurrents has been taken in 1963–64, is somewhat less than projected recurrent revenue. In other words, the deficits shown above are likely to be temporary even if the Programme is completed in time. If it is slowed down, they will be much reduced or will not appear at all.

19. As to the possibility that the deficits can be covered if they appear, it is possible to visualise factors which may bring this about. In the first place, recurrent expenditure as shown in Table VII includes an assumption that the very high level of Outdoor Relief payments made in 1957–58 (Rs 5m approx.) will not only continue, but will increase by 5 per cent p.a.. But it can reasonably be expected that the execution of the Programme itself will so spread and increase opportunities for employment in the country that such payments will in practice be considerably reduced in total. Further, the Government is engaged on a deliberate effort to eliminate the considerable waste of money and materials which is at present a notorious feature of its operations, mainly in the stores, supplies and manpower fields. It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that if this campaign is successful, savings of up to Rs 3–4m p.a. may result. Thirdly, the implementation of a Social Insurance Scheme is such a far-reaching social innovation that if it requires a net additional outlay by the Government (i.e. if the Government share of the cost exceeds the savings which will be made by the replacement of existing social services such as Public Assistance) then it would be reasonable to meet that extra cost by additional taxation. Finally, if despite the foregoing the deficits do in fact remain

uncovered, it is necessary to consider whether they could be met by additional taxation. The revenue projections in Table VI assume the continuance of existing taxes at existing rates, but in fact the execution of the Programme will bring increased wealth and income to the country—it will, in other words, increase its taxable capacity; and to the extent that the deficits appear this additional taxable capacity could be drawn upon to meet them.

20. In all these circumstances, it seems reasonable to recommend that the Programme should be implemented as drawn up, despite the doubts which must exist about the consequences on recurrent account. But if this recommendation is accepted, it carries with it an obligation to keep a particularly careful watch on recurrent working year by year. It will be essential to eliminate all waste and extravagance in the day by day working of Government services, and the introduction of new services not stemming from the Programme itself must be restricted as far as is possible. The newly introduced Budget organisation will assist this task, since the preparation of the Recurrent Budget each year will provide an opportunity to study the prospects on recurrent account and to take action in time if significant deficits begin to appear.

Development Finance in the years beyond 1962

21. In common with the practice in other countries, the Programme for Mauritius which is set out in this Report is confined to a five year period. The reason for this is obvious—it is unrealistic to suppose that in a country, and a world, where the factors affecting economic activity are constantly changing with the emergence of new trends in technique, trade and international relationships, programmes drawn up in 1958 would have any validity at all in 1968. Indeed five years is probably itself too long a period for realism, and in the introduction to this Report it was recommended that steps should be taken to ensure that ideas formulated at the beginning of such a period are kept constantly under review and modified so as to reflect the dictates of events as they appear. But whereas it would be a waste of time to attempt to lay down in any detail the pattern of development in the years after 1962, it is possible to suggest what the general trend of such development might be; and in particular it is essential that the Government and the public should have some assurance that development will not come to a stop once the Programme described in this Report is completed. The following paragraphs therefore suggest how the foundations laid as a result of the implementation of the present Programme may perhaps be built upon; and how the funds for that construction might be assembled.

22. With the completion of the Programme outlined in this Report the country will be able to claim that it has gone a fair way to meeting its primary needs—in the basic fields of administration, communications and power supplies, social services, and productivity the groundwork and much of the superstructure needed to maintain a growing population will have been completed. Thereafter it will be a question largely of improvement and extension. It is unlikely that any enormously costly projects such as the Plaines Wilhems sewerage scheme, the Harbour Development

scheme or the Electricity development programme will be called for. The main emphasis will be on a rapid amelioration of housing conditions; the improvement and extension of the road network so as to make it possible both to reach areas which are capable of further economic exploitation and also to cut out the economic waste inherent in the difficult communications; the extension of educational and medical services so as to keep pace with the rise in the population to the extent that it continues—but this extension will not be on anything like the scale envisaged at present, where the country is concerned to lay down the foundations of adequate coverage; the intensive study and exploitation of minor industries which will provide savings in imports and more employment; and the gradual transformation of the face of the country so that practically every exploitable acre is contributing in the way in which it best can to the support of the population—in this period the economic fruits of the cadastral survey will begin to be harvested. The years after 1962 will, in short, be years of gradual expansion, of progress towards the economic and social frontiers of Mauritius, and within the next ten years it may be supposed that those frontiers will be in sight: that is to say, that the people of Mauritius will be face to face with the fact that they live on an Island and that the sea puts the ultimate limit on the amount of development and exploitation of their land which is feasible.

23. If this prognostication is of any validity, it may be expected that the level of expenditure in the years after 1962 will be less, in real as distinct from money terms than that contemplated in the present Programme, which is fundamentally a programme designed to lay foundations and to provide adequate basic services. The main direction of expenditure will have shifted from the Government to the private field. The farmers and industries helped to start under the present programme will be by then independent of Government assistance, the rise in standards will be matched, it is to be hoped, by a voluntary expansion in the service industries—retail and wholesale trade, consumer goods manufactures, food processing and so forth, financed by private capital accruing to private hands by virtue of the transfer of Government savings and revenues into the hands of the public by way of wage and salary payments, commissions, interest and fees and so forth. It is against this background that the task of ensuring funds for Government capital expenditure after 1962 must be approached.

24. In the period immediately following 1962 the principal sources of development finance will be those which flow from the regular diversion of recurrent revenue to capital works i.e. the annual contribution from the Recurrent to the Capital Budget; and the proceeds of a continuing sophistication of the public finance methods employed in Mauritius. A secondary source will be the investment of the accruals to the Consolidated Sinking Fund, and a third will be the continuance of the switching of overseas investments as they mature into local investments. Taken together with the investment locally of a judicious proportion of the sums accruing annually to the major Government or Government controlled Funds, these various sources should provide a reasonable amount of capital finance for the continuance of capital expenditure on the scale which the country will need to maintain.

CHAPTER III

The Balance and Phasing of the Programme

25. In July, 1957 all Heads of Departments were invited to submit schemes for inclusion in a revised Five Year Capital Expenditure Programme, and in October, 1957, by which date these schemes had been formulated, the Economic Planning Committee was established by Executive Council in order to consider the proposals put forward and to construct from them a fully worked out Programme. It at once became apparent that the work of examining the schemes (which numbered in all over 240, and to which the Committee had additions of its own to suggest) would take some months, especially since it would be necessary to interview all Ministers and Heads of Departments before the Committee could accurately assess the validity and worth of each scheme. The Committee therefore decided to prepare an Interim Programme consisting of those schemes which seemed *prima facie* to be worthy of inclusion in any final Programme which might be produced, and the approval of which would enable work to begin with the least possible delay in the first year of the period, namely 1957–58. This Interim Programme was published as Sessional Paper No. 10 of 1957 and was approved by Legislative Council on the 13th December, 1957. It included all those schemes mounted under the previous Capital Expenditure Programme which had not been completed at the 30th June, 1957, and certain new and accelerated schemes. The total cost of the Interim Programme was estimated to be some Rs 112m in the five year period. Work on the schemes in this Interim Programme is proceeding as this Final Report is being prepared, but for the sake of completeness the present Report embodies all the schemes approved in the Interim Programme.

26. The total estimated cost of all the proposals put forward in the original bids was some Rs 265m. To that figure had to be added additional schemes which were submitted during the period of the Committee's work, additional amounts which had to be added to the original estimates of certain schemes as more information became available, and the cost of some schemes—e.g. that for the local production of storeable foodstuffs, and that for a Central Hospital in the North—which were suggested by the Committee itself. All told, the total of the bids put forward was of the order of Rs 300m in the period. A preliminary calculation of the resources for capital expenditure actually and potentially available in the period was produced for the purposes of the Interim Programme, and indicated that the Final Programme should be of the order of Rs 200m in total.

27. The task facing the Committee was thus one of establishing priorities and eliminating inessential schemes to an extent which would reduce the final list of schemes to a total cost of Rs 200m or thereabouts. Subsequently a more detailed study of resources showed that some Rs 208m would be available in the period, and further that the level of building costs and the general standards of work and fitments assumed in the estimates—involving as they did a heavy reliance on imported goods which could in fact be manufactured locally—gave some hope that the estimates would, when worked out in detail, lead to further reductions without affecting the amount of work which could be attempted. For this latter reason the total of the schemes included in this Programme was established at Rs 210.252m.

28. The reduction was effected in two stages. First the Committee itself scrutinised every scheme submitted and divided them into two categories—' Favourable ' and ' Reserved '. The ' Favourable ' schemes were then examined in detail with the assistance of the Ministers and Heads of Departments sponsoring them, adjustments to the nature of and estimates for each scheme were made, and the final list is that comprised in the Programme recommended in this Report.

29. In the course of this work a general revision of salaries was accorded to Government servants, of an order which materially increased the cost of Government operations. It was, however, decided to ignore the effect of this revision on the cost of the various schemes on the grounds that by far the major part of the extra cost would fall on the Recurrent Budget, and would not therefore affect works items.

30. The need for an unallocated Reserve was also considered. On the assumption—and Government's acceptance of this assumption is a vital part of the present proposals—that the Economic Planning Committee will be kept in being and will regularly and frequently review and as necessary revise the Programme during the whole period of its currency, it was agreed that a Reserve was not necessary. Acceptance of this assumption entails in turn acceptance of the following propositions:

(a) that the inclusion in this Programme of any project is in no way an assurance that the project will be carried out either at all or in the way or at the speed envisaged in this Report—every project must be regarded as being susceptible of modification as the period progresses and in the light of experience and changing priorities;

(b) that the allocation under this Programme of sums of money to Departments in no way constitutes a right by any Department to the sums so allocated, nor equally a right by any Ministry to the total sums allocated in this Programme to the Departments for which it is responsible;

(c) that the Economic Planning Committee, subject to the concurrence of Executive Council and to the approval of the Legislative Council as necessary, is at full liberty to recommend the reallocation of funds within the Programme as and when it may consider it necessary to do so; and

(d) that the final authority for expenditure must remain, as now, the Legislative Council sitting as a Committee of Supply, and that nothing in this Programme derogates from the authority of the Committee of Supply to scrutinise each and every project in detail in connection with the Annual or any Supplementary Estimates.

The Balance of the Plan

31. The balance of the Programme as now presented is very approximately as follows:—

Administration: 12% of total cost

Central and District Administration,
Police, Revenue Departments, Printing,
Local Government development, Fire Services.

Economic Services: 30% of total cost

Ministry of Agriculture,

Ministry of Works (Irrigation),

Ministry of Finance (Electricity, Secondary Industries).

Social Services: 36% of total cost

Ministry of Education and Institutions,

Ministry of Health and Social Services,

Ministry of Works (Water Supplies and Sewerage),

Ministry of Labour (Housing and Co-operation).

Communications: 22% of total cost

Ministry of Works and Communications,

Colonial Scretary's Office (Broadcasting).

32. This balance reflects the importance attached by the Committee to improved standards and greater intensification and diversification of agriculture, the improvement of supply of irrigation water, better communications, the advancement of social services and the assurance of standards of administration which will enable the public to rely upon the efficient running and management of the new and improved services created by the Programme. Within these broad objectives, the whole emphasis of the Programme is on a well ordered distribution of effort and resources so as to achieve most effectively the primary task of ensuring first the maintenance and if possible expansion of the standard of life of a rising population, and secondly of laying sound foundations upon which the economic and social answers to the problems of future years may be built. In other words, the Programme has been balanced so as to achieve, to the best ability of the Committee, the solution to the problems discussed in Chapter I above.

The Phasing of the Programme

33. By ' the phasing of the Programme ' is meant the rate at which it is planned to carry it out i.e. the distribution of the work to be done over the five years of the period. On the assumption—which can be made for this purpose—that funds will be available as required, the phasing is determined by two main factors: first, the appearance of need for a particular section of the Programme, and secondly the physical ability to do a certain amount of work in a given time. There are limits to the effects of the first factor: obviously it is desirable to introduce the beneficial services envisaged as quickly as possible, and the only question is that of rational planning—it would be foolish and unnecessary, for example, to build the schools in 1959 which are intended to cope with the generation of children which will reach school age in 1962, especially if to do so would take up money and physical capacity needed to build roads and hospitals to meet needs which actually exist in 1959. The limitations imposed by the second factor—the physical ability of the country to do all the work in the stages planned—are likely to be much more effective.

34. The phasing recommended in this Report has been based almost exclusively on the principle of catering with need as it appears, and subject only to that the object has been to get the work done as rapidly as possible. This approach has produced the phasing pattern described in Chapter XI and in Table II of Appendix A, and, in respect of each Section of the Programme, in the Tables appearing in each of Chapters IV to IX. For convenience, the overall phasing is reproduced below (all figures in Rs m.):—

	1957–58	*1958–59*	*1959–60*	*1960–61*	*1961–62*
Expenditure	36.523	53.331	47.778	41.033	31.586
of which relending ...	10.196	12.820	10.557	12.452	11.097
Net Government works and other expenditure ...	26.327	40.511	37.221	28.581	20.489

35. It will be seen that total expenditure is expected to rise from the 1956–57 level of about Rs 23m to some Rs 36.5m in one year, and to a peak of Rs 53m in two years, thereafter dropping gradually as the Programme approaches completion. If this represented the true problem of stepping up the rate of execution of the Programme it could be fairly confidently asserted that the targets could not physically be achieved, since—judging by experience elsewhere—it would be out of the question for the constructional capacity of the country to be geared highly enough or quickly enough to more than the double the rate of execution in two years, from 1956–57 to 1958–59. But the relending element is important in this context. Of the peak expenditure planned for 1958–59 just under 25 per cent consists of lending money to other authorities and institutions, such as local authorities, the Central Electricity Board, Hotel Companies, etc., and for financing arrangements e.g. credits for housing and vegetable growing, which involve little or no significant strain on the type of constructional capacity needed for the specialised and costly work to be done by the Government in the peak year—e.g. roads, sewerage and harbour works. If this relending element is deducted from the total expenditure it will be seen that the progression of the type of direct Government expenditure which will impose a strain on physical capacity is much reduced. Further, very little of the 1956–57 expenditure of Rs 23m was relending, so that in fact the capacity problem is that of expanding ability to execute works from Rs 23m to Rs 40m in two years from 1956–57 to 1958–59, and this is by no means an impossible task. Indeed, at the time of writing it seems that the first step, that of taking the level from Rs 23m in 1956–57 to Rs 26m in 1957–58, will be more than achieved, since the revised estimate of total capital expenditure in 1957–58, is some Rs 38m (cp. Rs 36.523m in the Table above) of which Rs 8m at most is relending. Finally, as indicated in Chapter VI (paragraph 75), it is intended to supplement the existing quantum of constructional capacity in the Island by the importation of overseas contractual capacity to execute specialised works, such as the roads, sewerage, harbour and electricity programmes, and the new methods of works and specialised equipment introduced in this way will materially help towards achieving the target.

36. It may be stated, however, that the principal bottle-necks will be in the planning of works—the production of plans, working drawings, contract documents, and in the resolution of legal difficulties and processes e.g. in connection with the acquisition of land for sites and roads. Of these two difficulties, steps have already been taken to resolve the first. Consulting Engineers will be engaged to do the preparatory and supervisory works for the big schemes—the roads, harbour, electricity and sewerage works; the Public Works and Architect's Departments will be strengthened in their technical cadres by means of the additional provision made in the 1958–59 Recurrent Budget; and it is intended to retain private firms of architects operating in Mauritius to supplement the capacity of the Architect's Department to the extent that it cannot quickly be built up directly. The problem of legal formalities can be a formidably delaying one—it has already set back the construction of the Tuberculosis Hospital by some months—and it will be important to watch its effect very closely in order that remedial steps may be taken in time if serious delays are likely to occur.

37. Given all the foregoing circumstances, there is—to put it at its lowest—a reasonable chance that the Programme can be executed in time and in the phasing indicated in the Table above. But it cannot be sufficiently strongly emphasised that this chance will only materialise if the country as a whole can be brought to realise that unflagging and concentrated effort will be required. There will be work to be done in connection with the Programme by practically every section of the community, and in particular the Government Service, contractors, manufacturers of metal work, woodwork and stone products, and architects. If a sense of urgency can be developed, and if the country can be imbued with a determination to take the opportunity which this Programme presents to lay the foundations for its future, then the resultant emergence of a spirit of co-operation and a sense of community of effort and aspiration, will not only enable the Programme to be completed, but it will go far to build up that common national purpose which is so important for the future happiness and progress of Mauritius as a political as well as an economic entity.

CHAPTER IV

Central and Local Administration, Secondary Industries and Electricity

38. The proposals under this Head total Rs 55.8 m divided as in the following Tables :—

(a) Capital Cost of Projects :—

Allocation	Total	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Central Administration ...	1,770,000	600,000	770,000	320,000	40,000	40,000
District Administration ...	287,500	42,500	240,000	5,000	—	—
Police	5,709,700	828,000	1,825,000	1,110,000	1,066,700	880,000
Fire Services	957,000	97,000	500,000	300,000	60,000	—
Broadcasting	845,200	295,000	460,200	90,000	—	—
Registrar General	690,000	—	90,000	500,000	100,000	—
Treasury	110,000	35,000	50,000	25,000	—	—
Customs and Excise ...	150,000	—	40,000	10,000	80,000	20,000
Local Government ...	9,300,000	1,000,000	2,300,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Miscellaneous Grants etc.	1,240,000	100,000	230,000	250,000	320,000	340,000
Secondary Industries ...	4,700,000	40,000	990,000	1,040,000	1,290,000	1,340,000
Electricity	30,000,000	7,500,000	6,500,000	5,000,000	6,000,000	5,000,000
TOTAL ...	**55,759,400**	**10,537,500**	**13,995,200**	**10,650,000**	**10,956,700**	**9,620,000**
of which building works ...	*12,406,000*	*1,447,000*	*4,267,000*	*2,702,000*	*2,080,000*	*1,910,000*

(b) The increased recurrent costs arising from the implementation of the projects are assessed as :—

Allocation	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Central Administration ...	—	—	7,500	15,300	19,500	20,500
District Administration ...	500	1,000	1,000	3,800	3,800	3,800
Police	—	16,000	52,500	76,000	90,000	105,000
Fire Services	—	—	30,000	58,000	63,000	65,000
Broadcasting	—	19,000	30,000	38,000	40,000	42,000
Registrar General	—	—	—	—	—	6,000
Treasury	600	1,600	3,000	3,600	3,600	3,600
Customs and Excise ...	—	—	500	1,000	1,600	2,000
Local Government ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Grants and Subventions	—	—	—	—	—	—
Secondary Industries ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	**1,100**	**37,600**	**124,500**	**195,700**	**221,500**	**247,900**

(c) The additional revenue expected to accrue as a result of completing the proposed projects is :—

Allocation	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Central Administration ...	—	9,600	18,000	21,600	22,000	22,000
District Administration ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Police	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fire Services	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broadcasting	—	30,000	40,000	45,000	50,000	60,000
Registrar General	—	—	—	—	—	—
Treasury	—	—	—	—	—	—
Customs and Excise ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local Government ...	—	45,000	135,000	225,000	315,000	405,000
Miscellaneous Grants, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Secondary Industries ...	—	—	—	—	150,000	200,000
Electricity	—	200,000	400,000	760,000	1,000,000	1,200,000
TOTAL ...	—	**284,600**	**593,000**	**1,051,600**	**1,537,000**	**1,887,000**

39. Full details of the individual projects are given in Appendix B. The background against which they have been framed is set out in the following paragraphs. The projects fall within the field of responsibility of the Colonial Secretary's Office and the Ministry of Finance.

General

40. With constitutional advance and with the increasing complexity of the social and economic life of the country, it is essential that there should be a rapid improvement in the level of central and local government administration, that is to say, in the mechanism whereby the day to day government of the country is executed, law and order is maintained, and the public services brought efficiently to the public which uses them. The main object of the proposals under this head is to achieve that improvement to the extent which can be afforded, and in the directions in which progress appears to be most necessary.

Central Administration

41. At present the Central Administration is so organised that the respective Ministries consist of the Minister and a small secretarial staff. Effectively the Minister works through the Departments under his control, which continue broadly as in pre-Ministerial days, except that the policy direction now comes from the Minister instead of, as formerly, from the Colonial Secretary or the Financial Secretary. As the Ministerial system develops, each Ministry will become more intimately concerned with the day to day work of departments. This change can only come about as professional administrators are trained for administrative work—as distinct from executive or clerical work—in accordance with the recommendations on the reorganisation of the Civil Service made in the Report of the Working Party on the structure, operation and system of recruitment of the Public Service, 1957. The ultimate shape and size of each Ministry can hardly be forecast with precision at this stage but it is clear that the development of the ministerial system requires that the Ministries should be provided with reasonable office accommodation to replace the temporary accommodation in which they are at present housed. Provision is accordingly made for the construction of two new office blocks, each designed to accommodate three Ministries as integrated units.

42. With the introduction of the new constitutional arrangements the size of the Legislative Council will be increased. The physical amenities for the additional members—benches, chairs, etc.,—are being provided in the Recurrent Budget. The Capital Programme covers the provision of improved sound apparatus.

43. For some years to come it will be necessary for the Government of Mauritius to be served by a limited number of overseas officers, who will be employed mainly in professional or technical posts but should include some senior administrators whose task will be not only to discharge the functions of their posts but equally to train Mauritian administrative officers. It will continue to be necesasry to house these officers and the total cost of providing Government quarters for all of them was estimated at Rs 2.86m. This has been reduced to Rs 1.3m. which is expected to suffice to meet immediate and known requirements on the assumption that a sufficient proportion of these officers will continue to occupy privately-rented accommodation.

44. Provision is made for office and living accommodation for Civil Commissioners not yet adequately provided for so that they may better discharge their functions in their various Districts. It is also necessary to provide quarters for a Finance Officer to be stationed in Rodrigues.

45. So far as the organisation and distribution of the Force is concerned, the essence of the proposals in the Report of the Police Commission (Sessional Paper No 2 of 1958) was that there should be established a thin distribution of permanent police posts, combining resident policemen with minimum office accommodation, linked to centralised Police Stations and supported by a highly mobile force available to deal with incipient breaches of the peace observed by the local officers. To allow some flexibility in the execution of this recommendation the provision for Police housing and stations has been combined in a single scheme, adequate allowance has been made for the establishment of efficient radio communications, and the provision of vehicles has been designed to allow for essential transport for District " support " squads. The motor launch provided for will enable port policing to be more effectively coordinated with Customs preventive work.

46. The assumptions in regard to the Police section of the Plan are that the strength of the Force will remain substantially that of to-day, but that the efficiency will be significantly increased by the introduction of new methods and organisation.

Fire Services

47. Provision is made for the extension of the Service to the one main area so far uncovered (Flacq), for the centralisation of the Plaines Wilhems and administrative headquarters at Rose Hill, for a new station at Curepipe, and for modernisation of equipment generally.

Broadcasting

48. The existing Broadcasting Service is considerably and adversely affected by the inadequacy of the present studio building at Curepipe. Provision is made for a new and enlarged building, and for the radio equipment necessary to provide a much improved news and wireless service to the public in Mauritius and Rodrigues. With the completion of the projects, Mauritius broadcasts will be capable of being heard in South and East Africa as well as in Madagascar and Reunion, and will thus contribute indirectly to the publicity necessary to the development of the tourist industry. With the provision of new and up to date buildings and equipment it is intended to extend considerably the scope and content of broadcast programmes so as to provide a service in keeping with the social development of the country, and an instrument which will conform to the best aims of broadcasting as a main means of conveying information, education and entertainment in the modern world.

Registrar General

49. Provision is made for the reorganisation of the group of buildings at present housing the Registrar General and Archives Departments and including the building formerly occupied by Medical Department Headquarters. The object is to reconstruct, if necessary by the acquisition of additional land, the buildings on this site so as to render them more efficient and safe for their purpose, and to provide the nucleus of an area of central Government Offices which can in the future be extended to the site

of the former Prison and thus allow of the centralisation of Ministries and Departments in proximity to each other. If this can be accomplished over the years, the strain on the limited accommodation at Government House will be relieved, savings in manpower will be possible, and the country will gradually acquire a recognised Government centre.

Customs

50. The main provision for the improvement of Customs control and facilities, upon the efficiency of which depends a very large part of the country's revenue, is comprehended in the Harbour Development Scheme (paragraph 87 below), which includes plans for the construction of a centralised Customs area, including transit shed accommodation and a Queen's Warehouse. So far as passengers are concerned, however, it is necessary to improve the waiting and examination facilities at the landing steps, the more so as at comparatively small cost one of the main causes of complaint of visitors, including tourists, to Mauritius may be removed and the efficiency of the customs control tightened. The Customs staff is often required to be on duty at times outside normal business hours, and for long periods at times of pressure in the port, and provision is made for a small dormitory and mess room by the conversion of existing premises.

Local Government

51. Each of the urban local government authorities has prepared, or is preparing, a Capital Expenditure Programme designed to meet the more pressing developmental and improvement needs in its area. Hitherto finance for capital expenditure by these authorities has been provided in an uncoordinated manner—sometimes by loan from the central Government, sometimes by loans raised direct by the authorities themselves. It is proposed that in future all borrowing by the local authorities should be made from the central Government. In this way the cost of the finance to the authorities will be reduced, they will be assured of a fair share of the total capital finance available for expenditure in the public sector, and loan operations can be conducted by the central Government on a properly planned basis designed to ensure maximum application of available resources. The provision of Rs 9.3m is based on tentative outline plans submitted by the local authorities, and is subject to modification when detailed plans have been worked out. The sum is not intended to cover the provision of finance for Housing Schemes mounted by the local authorities. Their needs in this connection will be considered as an aspect of the general Housing Plan—see Chapter IX.

Miscellaneous Grants and Subventions

52. The main purpose of this item is to make provision for the cost of training local officials in higher administration, including the cost of their maintenance whilst undergoing training. The figure also includes an element designed to cover the appearance of need to make grants or loans to activities which have a significant contribution to make to the progress of the country, socially or economically.

Secondary Industries

53. The main direction in which the need to intensify economic activity in the country will be met, so far as it can be met by Government action, is by the expansion of the primary producing industries. Examples

of the ways in which this can be done are given under the Agricultural Programme (Chapter V) which includes schemes for the expansion of food production and for the development of the tea industry, and under the Public Works Programme (Chapter VI) which includes a large expansion of irrigation works. But there is a wide area of activity at the secondary level which is capable of development so as to bring about both an increase in the opportunities for employment and, by reducing the dependence of the country on imports, an increase in the favourable balance of payments i.e. an increase in the amount of overseas earnings available for capital expenditure in the Island. The Secondary Industries section of the Programme is designed to give scope for the encouragement of such developments.

54. An allocation of Rs 500,000 has been made to allow of loans to small service industries of direct benefit to the economy, but the criteria applied in the assessment of applications for such assistance must be strict. The Government, that is the taxpayer, has in the past lost large sums of money in this direction, principally because the administration and management of assisted projects have been faulty. The loans provision must therefore be coupled with the provision of Rs 200,000 for Research and Investigations, since this item is intended to make it possible to establish, before investment is made, that it is likely to be fruitful. It must be accepted that some part of this money will be in a sense wasted, since in the nature of things some of the schemes investigated may prove to be not worthy of further exploration.

55. The Tourist Industry is perhaps that which is capable of most rapid development as a secondary industry in Mauritius, and it is one which brings very great benefits in the shape of overseas earnings. Its economic impact on the country is exactly the same as that of another export industry, and this explains why almost every country in the world spends considerable sums of money in attempting to expand its tourist attractions (tourism is the biggest single hard currency earner for the United Kingdom, and some small territories such as Bahamas and Bermuda live almost entirely on their earnings from tourism). In Mauritius tourists brought more than Rs1m worth of overseas currency into the island in 1957 through the agency of the Park Hotel alone, and this money has been spread through the community in the shape of wages, earnings from vegetable, egg, fish, etc., production, transport and so forth. Mauritius is now traversed by three international airlines, between them providing six stops per week at Plaisance airport, and there is evidence that the frequency of stops will increase in the near future. The strong possibility is, therefore, that tourism will increase without any great outlay on encouragement from Mauritius itself, apart from modest advertisement in selected areas of the attractions of the Island as a holiday resort. But it is essential that adequate hotel accommodation should be provided for visitors, especially since the main tourist hotel—the Park Hotel, in which the Government has a 20 per cent interest—is now unable to cater for all the guests seeking accommodation. It is therefore proposed to construct a small hotel in the Blue Bay area, to expand it at a later stage as business builds up, and to supplement it as the development of the industry warrants by the construction of a further hotel in the Grand Bay area. Provision is also made for publicity and advertisement abroad, and for assistance to smaller industries and enterprises connected with the tourist trade. It is estimated that if the increase in tourism continues at its present rate, this industry alone will within five years be providing direct employ-

ment for about 500 persons and will be bringing to the country, directly and indirectly, some Rs 7½ to 10m per annum. In other words it will be among the most important of the industries of the Island. Some part of the funds provided under this head will be utilised for the establishment of a small National Park.

56. A figure of Rs 2m has been included in the Programme to enable Government to participate in the financing of other major Secondary industries which investigation shows to be feasible of establishment in Mauritius. At the time of writing this Report, tests and investigations are being conducted in connection with the establishment of a wood pulp industry (which would permit the exploitation of the large areas of land at present unsuitable for anything other than afforestation), a cement industry and a fertiliser industry. Some or perhaps all of these investigations may have negative results, but it is felt advisable to allow for the possibility that development of this kind will be possible.

Electricity

57. Since the establishment of the Central Electricity Board the technical improvement in the generation and transmission of electric power in Mauritius has been very great indeed, and the pace of development continues unslackened, as indeed the march of new transmission lines to every corner of the Island demonstrates. It is estimated that at the present rate of expansion of demand, the potential resources for generation by means of hydro electric power will be exhausted by 1962, or earlier if to the normal load are added the demands of emerging customers such as the projected Admiralty Wireless Station and those sugar estates and planters who intend to use overhead irrigation as a more efficient means of utilising the water resources of the Island and bringing water to areas at present susceptible to drought but beyond the reach of canal irrigation or gravity flow. In this situation the Board is faced with three alternatives—to concentrate on hydro-electricity, to contemplate the installation of a small nuclear plant, or to find some other means of generation. As to the first, the potential expansion is limited, as indicated above; as to the second, no fully proved small nuclear power station has yet been produced for commercial use anywhere in the world, and in any case to be economic such a station must work at full capacity from the date of installation, whereas the maximum demand in Mauritius will only build up over a number of years; as to the third the only conceivable unexploited source of power available to Mauritius is the sea.

58. In connection with this latter, the General Manager of the Board has evolved a scheme for the utilisation of the sea for the generation of electricity which is now being subjected to technical scrutiny. If it materialises it will provide unlimited power to Mauritius at very low cost. But it must be subject to rigorous testing, and these tests are likely to occupy more than a year before the decision on whether or not to build a pilot project can be made. Meantime developments in the nuclear field may render it possible to contemplate that source of power as an answer to the electricity supply problem in Mauritius.

59. Pending the resolution of these questions, the Board intends to proceed with hydro-electric development so as to keep supply in step with demand. To facilitate this, and also to earmark funds for the exploration and implementation of one or the other of the alternative methods of generation referred to above, provision has been made in the Programme for loans to the Board totalling Rs 30m in the period.

CHAPTER V

Agriculture and Natural Resources

60. The proposals under this Head total Rs 22.725m divided as in the following Tables:

(a) Capital Cost of Projects:—

Allocation	Total	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Agriculture ...	21,632,500	4,889,181	8,326,350	4,647,890	2,875,079	894,000
Forests	602,100	117,800	229,300	100,000	100,000	55,000
Fisheries	290,000	39,000	109,200	80,000	41,800	20,000
Cadastral Survey ...	200,000	—	—	100,000	100,000	—
TOTAL ...	**22,724,600**	**5,045,981**	**8,664,850**	**4,927,890**	**3,116,879**	**969,000**
of which building works	*3,478,600*	*720,800*	*2,496,000*	*240,000*	*21,800*	—

(b) The increased recurrent costs arising from the implementation of the projects are assessed as :—

Allocation	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Agriculture ...	100,000	681,500	622,900	497,200	538,100	448,100
Forests	—	—	5,400	11,500	17,200	22,800
Fisheries	—	—	—	500	1,000	3,000
Cadastral Survey ...	—	—	—	—	—	100,000
TOTAL ...	**100,000**	**681,500**	**628,300**	**509,200**	**556,300**	**573,900**

(c) The additional revenue expected to accrue as a result of completing the proposed projects is :—

Allocation	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Agriculture ...	20,000	180,000	431,900	619,400	998,300	1,123,000
Forests	—	—	1,000	1,500	1,500	1,500
Fisheries	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cadastral Survey ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	**20,000**	**180,000**	**432,900**	**620,900**	**999,800**	**1,124,500**

61. Details of the individual projects are given in Appendix C. The background against which the projects have been framed is set out in the following paragraphs. The projects fall within the field of responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, except that overall supervision of the Rodrigues element is the responsibility of the Colonial Secretary's Office.

General

62. It is a truism that agriculture is and always will be the basis of life in Mauritius. When the limit of exploitation of agricultural resources has been reached in this island, the limit of the island's ability to support its inhabitants will also have been reached. It follows that to the extent that those resources can be developed beyond the stage reached today, to that extent can the island be rendered able to provide a rising standard of living for its present population and a means of livelihood for any increase in that population. Any programme directed to the economic development of Mauritius must therefore place great emphasis on agricultural development. The present Programme does so. The total amount devoted to agricultural development, including Forests and irrigation works (see Chapter VI) is Rs 28.5m, by far the biggest group of projects in the Programme, excluding Electricity development, which is itself geared in large measure to agricultural expansion.

63. The general lines of development in the agricultural sphere are determined largely by the development which has taken place in the past. The main industry, sugar production, is highly developed and efficiently managed. It provides the solid basis of the country's economy and enables the country to support its present population and to earn significant overseas resources with which to carry on capital development. The industry itself is capable of further expansion—the general trend of production has been steadily upwards, and this trend is likely to continue as better varieties of cane and better methods of cultivation are brought within the reach of the small planters. The prospect is perhaps less encouraging on the marketing side, where doubts must exist, despite current achievements, about the ability of the industry to keep on selling its total production as it has been able to do in recent years. Be that as it may, however, the fact remains that there is no need, in assessing the directions in which Government finance might be applied to agricultural development, to take any account of the main industry. The need is rather to extend the frontiers of agriculture in Mauritius to lands and crops which cannot be reached by sugar. In approaching this problem there are two guiding lights: first, the aim should be to exploit lands which are *prima facie* unsuitable for sugar, or which are so marginal for sugar production that it would be unsafe to put them under cane because of their vulnerability in bad climatic or price years; and secondly, effort should be devoted to crops which will supplement the contribution of sugar to the economy, either by adding to the exports of the country or by reducing the dependence of the country on imports. The observation of these two principles has meant that the programme for Agricultural development consists essentially of schemes for the expansion of a new export product—tea—and the expansion of food and meat production so as to limit dependence on imports of these commodities—in other words, to employ the people and resources of Mauritius in meeting their own needs, rather than allowing those resources to be channelled to other countries.

Tea

64. It has now been proved beyond reasonable doubt that Mauritius is capable of producing high quality teas. In 1958 teas from the La Flora factory of Messrs Rampersad Ramdin Ltd have brought prices in London Auctions comparable to those realised by superior grades of Ceylon and Indian teas, and far above those for the African teas with which Mauritius teas were formerly classed. These results are the reward of a joint act of faith by the Company and the Government, to which the Company contributed its co-operation and tea making skill and to which the Government contributed insistence on fine plucking of leaf and finance for the expansion of the factory and the acquisition of new machinery when it was required. The lesson from this situation is clear, namely, that since Mauritius, by its very size, will never be a large scale producer of tea, it should concentrate on the production of high quality teas which will bring high prices in the world market .This is the basic objective of the Tea Development programme.

65. That programme consists essentially of three parts; the extension of the area of tea production in such a way that the leaf is grown partly by small holders, partly by planters cultivating sizeable blocks of land, and partly by the medium of one largish garden; the construction of a Government Tea Factory which will be managed by a firm acting as the Government's Agent and bringing to Mauritius unrivalled experience in the production and marketing of high quality teas; and the establishment of control arrangements which will ensure the healthy development of the industry as a whole, the elimination of unfair trading practices, and some measure of security against the market price fluctuations to which the industry is prone. An essential part of the Government Factory Scheme is that the Agents should concentrate on the training of Mauritians in the processes of factory management, tea making and marketing, and the ultimate aims is that the factory should become a co-operative factory serving the small holders and medium planters who will take up the tea lands which the Government will clear and bring into cultivation. In this way the Government hopes to ensure that from the outset the industry will be one which will allow managerial and technical expertise to become available to co-operatives of producers.

Food production

66. The need for a sustained attempt to increase the amount of food produced in Mauritius is too obvious to be ignored. In the main, vegetable crops are more profitable, acre for acre, than sugar or tea, despite the fact that they require more labour and attention. Mauritius imports much more than half of her total food supply and a large part of those imports can without difficulty be replaced by local production e.g. fish, eggs, meat, vegetables, fruit and milk. The savings thus effected in overseas expenditure could be applied to capital development—for in a primary producing country such as Mauritius the limit of capital investment inside the country corresponds to the size of the favourable balance in overseas trading. Further, at present the production of meat, fish, eggs, fruit and so forth for Mauritius provides employment for South African, Australian, Madagascan and British labour, for which Mauritius pays. There is no reason why this production should not be a means of providing employment for Mauritian labour and skill. Finally, the increased circulation of income which local production would engender would itself permit

greater output to meet greater demand, and thus in the end the prices of production would fall sensibly below those of the foreign product, so that the public would be able to afford more of more beneficial foodstuffs. Towards this end, the Programme provides for a large land settlement scheme geared to vegetable production, the initiation of projects to improve and disseminate methods of cattle breeding and rearing, poultry and pig production, and fish farming. An attempt will be made to encourage private expansion of vegetable production by the provision of credit for vegetable growers; and the seasonal shortage of fresh vegetables will be tackled by the establishment of a scheme for the production of storeable foodstuffs, coupled with the provision of expanded cold storage arrangements. This latter scheme will also enable good seed potatoes to be imported from Northern Europe in replacement of the unsatisfactory seed at present imported, since the existence of cold storage facilities will enable the European seed to be stored for some months, and thus to avoid the consequences of the change in planting season between the Northern and the Southern hemispheres.

67. To support and extend these practical schemes it is intended to extend further the channels whereby modern methods are brought within the knowledge of the public as a whole. Thus it is intended to improve the Experimental Stations and to spend Rs 800,000 on the Agricultural Extension Service, which brings skilled demonstration and methods down to the District and village level.

Rodrigues

68. The Rodrigues Development Scheme includes the Forestry and soil conservation works to be done on the Island, as well as the Agricultural work proper. The comparatively large allocation to Rodrigues development is justified by the fact that when the Rodrigues Programme has been carried through, all that can be done for the exploitation of agriculture in Rodrigues will have been done—there can be few instances in the world of a country doing its duty to its dependency as in this Programme Mauritius will do for Rodrigues. In fact, the Rodrigues Agricultural Development Programme is an example of deliberate and planned rescue of a dying land with few parallels in the world, and when the Plan is fully under way it will almost certainly become the object of international notice and acclaim.

Cadastral Survey

69. In a country as small as Mauritius, and with a rapidly growing population, it becomes of vital importance that every square inch of land should be identifiable not only for what it can produce but also as to its ownership and present use. It is therefore proposed to conduct a cadastral survey of Mauritius, to provide the basis for a system of registration of title, and to suplement the Soil Survey now being undertaken by the Mauritius Sugar Industry Research Institute. The survey will be organised in such a way as to plot first those areas of the island where exploitable land is known to exist, so that a clear picture is rapidly built up of the scope for further development which still remains. Such a survey will be of inestimable value to landowners and will provide the country with a permanent and indispensable record of its most important asset—the land itself.

Forests

70. The main provision for Forest development is contained in the Rs 400,000 set aside for the construction of new access roads which will open up for afforestation a further 10,000 acres of Crown land, and thus enable the long term forestry development programme to proceed smoothly. This programme is an essential part of the general objective of strengthening the economy of the island, since it will ensure that within 25 to 30 years the country will be completely self supporting in timber, whereas to-day timber imports account for a significant fraction of total imports. Moreover, if the wood pulp project matures—see paragraph 56 above, an extensive programme of pine planting will be necessary in order to ensure supplies of pulping timber.

Fisheries

71. The Fisheries Programme will enable certain services to be rendered to the industry which have been lacking hitherto, and in particular the small outlay on the investigation of the possibility of oyster culture may reveal that a useful and highly profitable industry can be established to cater for the luxury trade, especially the tourist trade. But the fundamental problems of the fishing industry is to find fresh sources of supply, and to devise a more efficient system of marketing. The lagoons around the island are being fished at or beyond their highest capacity, and if the fishing catches are to be increased, the resources of distant banks, and new methods of deep sea fishing, must be explored. The marketing arrangements at present prevailing have the effect of depriving the fishermen themselves of a full return for their labour, while maintaining high prices to the consumer. Both these problems lie outside the scope of the Capital Expenditure Programme; the search for new grounds and better methods can be carried out within the bounds of the normal budget, and marketing is a matter of organisation rather than of capital expenditure. But unless these problems are dealt with, the expenditure envisaged on Fisheries in the Programme will not bear its full fruit.

72. Under the main Agricultural Programme provision is made for the expansion of fish farming activities. Its economic importance is that it will increase opportunities for employment, ensure greater supplies of protein foods and reduce dependence on imported fish supplies.

CHAPTER VI

Works and Communications

(including Roads, Harbour, Civil Aviation, Observatory, Sewerage, Water Supplies and Irrigation, Posts and Telegraphs, Telecommunications)

73. The proposals under this Head total Rs 82.4 m divided as in the following Tables :

(a) Capital Cost of Projects :—

Allocation	Total	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Water Supplies and Irrigation	13,362,000	4,648,500	2,911,400	2,043,100	1,835,000	1,924,000
Sewerage	19,090,000	420,400	3,460,000	4,320,000	5,817,000	5,072,600
Public Works Miscellaneous ...	4,543,900	899,200	1,581,200	1,221,000	451,700	390,800
Printing	230,000	33,500	96,500	50,000	—	50,000
Architectural	75,000	—	25,000	50,000	—	—
Roads	22,901,000	3,388,000	5,725,000	6,521,000	4,301,000	2,966,000
Harbour and Quays ...	10,693,500	209,000	1,002,500	3,407,000	5,075,000	1,000,000
Posts and Telegraphs ...	324,800	158,000	70,300	23,300	46,600	26,600
Telecommunications ...	9,144,000	539,000	2,485,000	1,980,000	1,450,000	2,690,000
Observatory	517,600	252,100	194,500	41,500	29,500	—
Civil Aviation	378,000	65,000	213,000	100,000	—	—
Traffic Licensing Authority ...	1,180,000	175,000	305,000	400,000	200,000	100,000
TOTAL ...	**82,439,800**	**10,787,700**	**18,069,400**	**20,156,900**	**19,205,800**	**14,220,000**
of which building works ...	*7,506,000*	*590,300*	*2,096,500*	*3,326,500*	*1,097,700*	*395,000*

(b) The increased recurrent costs arising from the implementation of the proposed projects are assessed as :—

Allocation	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Water Supplies and Irrigation	—	62,000	230,000	319,000	353,000	403,000
Sewerage	—	62,000	56,000	206,000	415,000	400,000
Public Works and Miscellaneous	—	12,000	15,000	100,000	134,000	140,000
Printing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural	—	50,000	110,000	140,000	140,000	140,000
Roads	—	102,000	215,000	302,000	411,000	371,000
Harbour and Quays ...	—	—	—	5,000	25,000	75,000
Telecommunications ...	—	—	3,000	3,500	5,000	11,000
Observatory	15,000	30,000	32,000	32,300	33,500	34,300
Posts and Telegraphs ...	—	—	—	2,500	5,000	5,000
Civil Aviation	—	—	—	—	3,000	4,000
Traffic Licensing Authority	—	—	—	5,000	7,000	16,500
TOTAL	**15,000**	**318,000**	**661,000**	**1,115,300**	**1,531,500**	**1,599,800**

(c) Increases in revenue from the completion of the projects is assessed below :—

	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Water Supplies and Irrigation ...	—	36,000	66,000	126,000	231,000	236,000
Sewerage	—	—	5,000	10,000	178,000	433,000
Public Works Miscellaneous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Printing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roads	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harbour and Quays	—	—	—	—	—	—
Telecommunications	—	100,000	200,000	410,000	600,000	720,000
Observatory ...	—	—	500	1,000	1,300	1,300
Posts and Telegraphs	—	—	—	—	—	—
Civil Aviation ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Traffic Licensing Authority ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	—	136,000	271,500	547,000	1,010,300	1,390,300

74. Details of the individual projects are given in Appendix D. The background against which they have been framed is given in the following paragraphs. All the works are within the field of responsibility of the Ministry of Works and Communications.

GENERAL

75. It must be borne in mind that in addition to the works and projects comprehended in this section of the Programme, the Ministry of Works will also be responsible for the execution or supervision of a large part of the works in other sections of the programme—principally office buildings and Police stations and housing under the Administration section, offices and workshops under the Agricultural section, schools under the Education Section and hospitals under the Health Section. And even though in general these works will be executed by contractors, the duty of planning, supervision and logistics falls on the P.W.D. and the Architect's Department. It will be convenient, at this point, therefore, to supplement what was said generally in Chapter III on the question of physical capacity, that is to say the question of whether all the work envisaged in the total Capital Expenditure Programme can be carried out. In this respect the most important single consideration is the rate of building-up of capacity. It is estimated that, given certain increases in staff for the Public Works and Architect's Departments, and given that the local contractual capacity can be fully exploited by ensuring largish blocks of work to local firms so that they are encouraged to step up their resources in skill and equipment, the works element in the total programme can be executed in the period under adequate supervision, on two conditions :—

(a) that four major schemes of a specialised nature should be executed by overseas contractors—who would, it is envisaged, work in conjunction with local contractors and supply mainly expertise, special equipment and technical staff. These schemes are :—

(i) the Sewerage scheme,
(ii) the Harbour development scheme,
(iii) the Port Louis—Forest Side trunk road,
(iv) the Central Electricity Board development programme;

(b) that a proportion of the architectural and supervisory work is entrusted to private architects working under contract for the Government. This proportion should be established after an assessment of the capacity of the Architect's Department. On present estimates the proportion to be entrusted to private architects might be of the order of 20 per cent of the total architectural work involved, in terms of cost.

76. It is on these assumptions that this Programme has been viewed from the capacity point of view. But a careful watch will have to be kept on the progress of the various projects, since the phasing of finance must be tied in closely to the rate of execution. If loans are raised before the need for them arises (i.e. if the funds are assembled too far in advance of the date of execution of the works on which they are to be spent) the loan charges burden on the Recurrent Budget will be unnecessarily heavy.

77. So far as the Works and Communications Programme itself is concerned, the object has been to provide the sinews which will bind together the economic and social structure of the Island, to embark upon a number of new services which will materially raise the general level of development of the island, and to execute certain other works which are considered to be necessary as part of the general improvement of the system of Government administration and services. In the first category fall such projects as the Roads programme and harbour development; in the second category, the Plaines Wilhems Sewerage scheme, water supplies and irrigation works; and in the third the Posts and Telegraphs programme, the Civil Aviation works, and the general body of Public Works Miscellaneous projects.

Sewerage

78. Plans for the construction of a comprehensive water borne sewerage system covering the Plaines Wilhems area have existed for many years, and a good deal of the preliminary work leading up to the execution of the work has been done. Contract documents exist, for example, for the Lower Plaines Wilhems area, and the valuation of property for the purposes of assessing the sewerage rate is well advanced. The commencement of actual construction has, however, been repeatedly deferred because of lack of funds. With each year that passes the menace to public health becomes greater, and in particular the sanitary risks and the public nuisances in the Curepipe and Phoenix area have become such that they can no longer be ignored, the more so that curative medicine in Mauritius has reached a reasonably high level, and the main medical effort must now be directed to preventive and public health work. It is therefore recommended that the Plaines Wilhems sewerage scheme should be put in hand in the period of this Programme, and that the work to be done in the period should consist of the construction of the sewerage works at St Martin, the main sewer from Curepipe to the works, and the reticulation necessary to connect Curepipe, Phœnix, Beau Bassin and Rose Hill, leaving the branch sewer connecting Vacoas, Candos and Quatre Bornes to the main system to be added in the next period. The construction of the main sewer should be planned to coordinate with the construction of the relevant sections of the new trunk road—see paragraphs 89 and 90 below.

79. The programme also makes provision for the sewerage system in Port Louis to be improved and extended, thus remedying one of the main threats to public health in that town.

Water Supplies and Irrigation

80. The supply of clean and adequate water supplies is a necessary condition of the maintenance of public health and hygiene, and the provision in the programme for this service is intended to ensure an acceleration in the rate at which such supplies are brought to areas not at present served by piped and filtered supplies. The problem of supply will be eased considerably by the increase in the storage capacity of Mare-aux-Vacoas which it is intended to effect, though that project is mainly directed at hydro-electric and irrigation needs. In addition to the provision for water supplies shown in the Table above, the provision for loans for capital works by local authorities—see paragraph 51 above—is designed to cover *inter alia*, a substantial improvement in the Port Louis water supply and thus to remove a continuing source of difficulty and bad sanitation there.

81. The provision of adequate irrigation water is virtually the key to the economic development of Mauritius. A very great deal of work has been done in the past in this field, and water is supplied to agricultural consumers at a heavily subsidised rate. Generally speaking, although there are many isolated areas in the country which, if they could be supplied with irrigation water, would be capable of considerable agricultural development, it is a fact that there are two large regions to which special attention must be given—namely Black River and the extreme North of the Island. In both areas soils and general agricultural conditions would be conducive to intensive and profitable exploitation if water could be supplied in adequate quantities, so much so that if these areas could be opened up the total productive area of the island would be significantly increased—perhaps by as much as 15 per cent. The irrigation programme therefore concentrates on these areas. So far as the North is concerned it is intended to complete the Nicolière and Terre Rouge systems and to construct a new reservoir specifically designed to supply the North. The actual nature and site of this project is still under technical examination—the alternatives being the construction of an entirely new reservoir at Calebasses or the rehabilitation of the incomplete reservoir in the Midlands area so that the water accumulating in that area is stored for gravity flow to the North—the levels being such that if the supply is sufficient gravity will carry the water to points further North than those which could be reached from Calebasses. The possibility of combining the two is also being examined.

82. In the Black River district the fruits of adequate irrigation could perhaps be even greater than those in the North, the more so since it is well known that the extreme south of Black River is perhaps the most depressed area in Mauritius. But the problem of bringing water to this remote area has so far proved to be intractable, although so far as drinking water is concerned the supply from Mare-aux-Vacoas has reached Le Morne, and the Magenta irrigation system reaches areas in the vicinity of Tamarin. The main objective of the Programme for this area is to increase the supply and storage of water for these established channels, and the principal scheme in this connection is that for the increase of storage in Mare-aux-Vacoas Reservoir from 600 million cubic feet to over 950 million cubic feet. This increase will serve three main purposes. It will ensure adequate drinking water all the year round for the water supply network stemming from Mare-aux-Vacoas; it will ensure that the subsidiary reservoir at Tamarin will always be sufficiently supplied so that

danger of electricity cuts at the generating station at Tamarin will be permanently removed, and it will ensure a larger and more constant supply of water through the Magenta irrigation system which serves Black River. A further addition to the supply of irrigation water for the north of the Black River district will come from the Plaines Wilhems Sewerage scheme, since it is estimated that when the scheme is complete the discharge of cleaned water from the sewerage works into La Ferme reservoir will be sufficient to irrigate over 500 arpents of land in Black River district.

83. The best hope for irrigation in Black River, however, lies in a scheme which is not included in the Programme because it is still being studied as to its feasibility. On a preliminary view, it appears that if works were put in hand to increase very considerably the storage capacity of La Ferme Reservoir on the same lines as the increase planned for Mare-aux-Vacoas, then a vast volume of water would be established in the heart of Black River, at a point from which there already extends the trunk irrigation distribution system. Thus the serious problem discussed in paragraph 82 above could be brought to the verge of resolution, and at comparatively small cost in relation to the benefits to be realised. If the technical studies now being conducted give grounds for hope that the scheme will be feasible, it is intended to consider its incorporation in the Programme in the course of one of the annual reviews referred to in paragraph 4 above.

84. Apart from the provision made in the irrigation programme the Government is sharing with the Chamber of Agriculture the cost of an investigation into the location and possible utilisation of underground water. Theoretically there should be vast stocks of underground water in Mauritius, and the investigation will concentrate especially on the North, Black River and Flacq areas.

Civil Aviation

85. With rapidly increasing air traffic through Mauritius, and with the strong possibility of developing a lucrative tourist trade in consequence of this traffic, it has become necessary to improve facilities at Plaisance airfield. The Terminal building and its environs have long been a disgrace to the Island, and give a very poor impression to potential visitors: it is moreover unsatisfactory from the point of view of customs and immigration control. The main provision under this head is therefore for the improvement of the building.

Telecommunications

86. The telephone system in Mauritius, though it has a wide coverage, has not kept pace with the rapid economic and social development of the country. In consequence, not only are large parts of the Island subject to interruption of service at times of bad weather because of the poor condition of cables and overhead lines, but the switchboards at the main centres, such as Port Louis, are heavily congested—to such an extent that the commercial life of the capital is suffering because of the inability of the Department to provide telephone facilities. Although some part of the handicap could be overcome if the public were willing to accept party-line facilities such as are used in most other countries, in fact the root cause of

the difficulty is the absence of cables and switchboards of adequate capacity. It is therefore proposed to make a drive in the course of the period to refurnish the whole system, an investment which will pay large dividends in terms of the added flexibility which this important public service will give to the economic and commercial life of the country. The most important single schemes in the programme are the replacement of the Port Louis Exchange and the Rose Hill Exchange by automatic equipment of considerably greater capacity than the existing installations.

Harbour and Quays

87. Port Louis Harbour is the lifeline of the country. Through it pass all the exports with which the country earns its living, and through it pass also all the imports which represent that living. For many years it has been recognised that the facilities for the stacking and storing of cargo and for Customs work have left much to be desired. Loading and discharge involves the use of many separate quays, and Customs accommodation is scattered throughout the port area at great inconvenience to trade and at the risk of some loss to Customs revenue. In 1953 the Coode Report advocated the construction of deep water quays on the north side of the harbour, and this would have involved a change to deep water quay working and a considerable amount of dredging and filling work. The cost of the scheme would have been some Rs 30m. Further study of the problem has confirmed that Port Louis is, despite its shortcomings, one of the most efficient small ports in the world, and also that the likely development in trade is not such as to strain beyond practicability the use of the lighterage system of loading and discharge. Moreover, a study of the sites available in the port area has shown that Customs facilities can be satisfactorily combined with continued development of lighterage working if that working is centralised. It is therefore proposed to construct two lighterage quays on the north side of the harbour, to repair and strengthen Quay D and to extend it by about 100 feet into the harbour, and to provide, in the area embraced by Quay D and the new lighterage quays, adequate Customs shed and warehouse space. At the same time a site will be reserved for sugar silos, in case these have to be constructed to conform with the growing preference for bulk loading of the main importers of our sugars. The cost of this modified project, which will enhance the efficiency of the port without affecting the level of employment in the same way as a deep water system would have done, is estimated at some Rs 7.5m.

88. The balance of the Harbour and Quays programme is designed to provide harbour craft at Port Louis and improvement to the Rodrigues harbour at Port Mathurin. Port Louis Harbour is so constructed as to make it necessary for the larger ships to be moored in the stream, so that heavy moorings have to be provided and maintained and the channels kept clear by dredging. The existing equipment for these two essential services is worn out and should be replaced. At Port Mathurin the turn-round of ships, which has a direct effect on the cost of Rodrigues produce sold in Mauritius, is handicapped by the difficult lighter journey through a narrow and at times dangerous channel which forms the entrance to the harbour. Provision has been made for works which will remove this bottle-neck.

Roads

89. With the much more intensive development of every part of the island which the Capital Expenditure Programme as a whole is intended to facilitate, it is essential that the expansion of economic activity should

not be handicapped by inadequate communications between the various districts. In general Mauritius has a network of roads far in advance, both in extent and quality, of most countries at its stage of development and even of some countries usually assumed to be further advanced economically than Mauritius. Nevertheless, the imperative need to ensure that no insurmountable obstacle should exist in the way of the maximum exploitation of the island's resources, and the need to ensure that no unnecessarily high costs in transportation should inhabit that exploitation, dictates that the roads of Mauritius should continue to be developed in step with the other economic activities envisaged. Moreover, the island is at a stage when the isolation of villages, and indeed districts, from the rest of the island cannot be safely allowed to continue. The expansion of education and medical services, the advances made in the constitutional field, and the greater sophistication of cultural, economic and social life generally will be of no avail in ensuring a stable future for a homogeneous nation unless there is free and easy intercourse between all parts of the Island, so that the people of Black River, the people of the North, and the inhabitants of the urban areas may realise that they are one people living in the country and sharing the same ambitions and problems. On the other hand, as was indicated above, the harbour of Port Louis is the lifeline of the country, and Port Louis itself is the commercial heart of the island, to which all economic activity is orientated. Some provision must therefore be made to allow easy access to the Capital and the Harbour from all parts of the Island.

90. The roads programme is designed to achieve these twin objectives—to link remote parts of the country to each other and to a central artery leading to Port Louis. Of the total provision almost equal sums will be spent on the construction and improvement of proclaimed roads and on the construction of an arterial road from Forest Side to Port Louis. A total of some Rs 3.25m will be made available for the construction of ancillary amenities such as country roads, footpaths and drains and the reconstruction of bridges. Further, the trunk road scheme will remove one of the most significant transport bottle-necks in the country, by providing a by-pass to avoid the dangerous and uneconomic channel which at present forces all main road traffic through the heavily built up area of Lower Plaines Wilhems.

Public Works Miscellaneous

91. Although this head consists of a number of smallish items, yet its importance in filling in some of the parts of the edifice of a modern Governmental organisation, which it is the general aim of the Capital Expenditure Programme to provide, should not be overlooked. Under this head provision is made for the conversion of minor Government buildings from out of date, insanitary and inefficient offices to reasonably satisfactory accommodation which more adequately reflects the sense of civic pride which it is so important for the future of Mauritius to foster. The drain of revenue represented by the inefficient organisation of workshop and repair facilities will be minimised by the construction of P.W.D. workshops at Plaine Lauzun, and more modern and economical vehicles and plant will enable the P.W.D. to carry out more cheaply and quickly its important part in the execution of the Capital Expenditure Programme as a whole.

CHAPTER VII

Health and Social Services

(including Prisons, Public Assistance and Social Welfare)

92. The proposals under this Head total Rs 14.3m divided as in the following Tables :—

(*a*) Capital Cost of Projects :—

Allocation	Total	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Medical and Health	13,162,000	3,138,000	3,678,000	2,751,000	1,780,000	1,815,000
Prisons	536,900	74,200	129,700	140,000	133,000	60,000
Public Assistance ...	418,000	—	106,000	104,000	104,000	104,000
Social Welfare ...	163,000	11,300	13,700	69,000	69,000	—
TOTAL ...	**14,279,900**	**3,223,500**	**3,927,400**	**3,064,000**	**2,086,000**	**1,979,000**
of which building works	*11,342,900*	*2,425,400*	*3,013,500*	*2,463,000*	*1,675,000*	*1,766,000*

(*b*) The increased costs arising from the implementation of the projects are assessed as :—

Allocation	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Medical and Health	—	308,500	902,800	2,483,600	2,593,800	2,822,100
Prisons ...	—	1,000	12,000	26,800	28,000	29,500
Public Assistance ...	—	—	500	1,100	1,750	3,500
Social Welfare ...	—	—	—	10,400	21,000	22,000
TOTAL ...	—	**309,500**	**915,300**	**2,521,900**	**2,644,550**	**2,877,100**

(*c*) The additional revenue expected to accrue as a result of completing the proposed projects is :

Allocation	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Medical and Health	—	5,000	19,000	36,000	54,500	74,000
Prisons	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Assistance ...	—	—	300	800	1,600	2,400
Social Welfare ...	—	—	—	600	1,200	1,200
TOTAL ...	—	**5,000**	**19,300**	**37,400**	**57,300**	**77,600**

93. Details of the individual projects are given in Appendix E. The background against which they have been framed is given in the following paragraphs. All the projects are within the field of responsibility of the Ministry of Health and Social Services.

General

94. The State medical services of Mauritius are of a very high standard—so much so that flaws in the service which are accepted as normal by the public even in the United Kingdom, such as waits of some hours at hospitals for treatment, are in Mauritius a matter of adverse comment. Further, because of its isolation, Mauritius has perforce built up specialist services in the medical and health field which ensure to the public modern treatment for almost any illness or disability. Partly in consequence of the need to provide such specialist facilities, partly because the increase in population has overtaken the capacity of the existing structure of health services, and partly because of the change in the nature of the main medical problems of the island, the Medical and Health programme now recommended is designed to fill in the gaps of the impressive network of general service medical facilities which already exists.

95. Prisons work in Mauritius has hitherto been conducted along lines which are physically determined by the nature of the Prisons accommodation. The methods of handling and training prisoners have been revolutionized in recent years, so that it can be fairly claimed that a prison sentence in Mauritius is one of the most efficacious ways of acquiring a satisfactory trade training, and the output of the Central Prison at Beau Bassin in terms of simple furniture, concrete blocks, basket work and similar activities is truly impressive. But the atmosphere of incarceration remains so long as the building in which prisoners are housed is that built in the middle of the nineteenth century. The principal objective of the Prisons programme is thus to render the surroundings in which corrective work is done conductive to the effectiveness of that work.

96. In general, therefore, the object of the Health and Social Services programme is to build upon and further improve the sound structure and foundations which have been laid in the past in these fields, and in the case of the former in particular to provide against the increasing and changing pressures which stem from the annual increment in the population.

Health Services

97. In conformity with the general requirements set out in paragraph 94 above, the bulk of the provision under this head is for, on the one hand, new specialist hospitals and, on the other, extensions to existing general hospital services. In the first category come a new Tuberculosis Hospital to be sited in the most climatically suitable location at Moka; the completion of the Orthopaedic Centre at Candos including a cobalt bomb unit for the treatment of cancerous conditions; and the construction of an opthalmic unit at Victoria Hospital which will for the first time provide adequate specialist treatment facilities for eye diseases. These various specialist services will be supplemented by the Sir Edgar Laurent Chest Clinic in Port Louis, which was donated by the Sir Edgar Laurent Foundation to the Government in 1958, by the establishment of a Dental Service, and by the electro-encephalograph equipment at the Mental Hospital.

98. So far as the extension of general treatment services is concerned, provision is made for the construction or reconstruction of 17 dispensaries, thus extending the areas in which permanent service is available to the public. This network of local treatment will be geared to a system of District Hospitals of an improved standard. The Hospitals at Moka, Flacq and Mahebourg will be extended, a new Central Hospital will be constructed to serve the North and to replace the services now provided by the inadequate small hospitals at Poudre d'Or and Montagne Longue; Rodrigues will be supplied with a new hospital; and significant modernisaton and extension work will be—in some cases is being—carried out at the Civil and Victoria Hospitals, attention being particularly paid to Out-patients Departments. The Government has also agreed to contribute towards the cost of a Nursing Home to be constructed by the trustees of the Sir Edgar Laurent Foundation.

99. The essential support services for this extended system of health facilities will be provided by the completion of the Central Laboratory at Victoria Hospital and by the provision of improved accommodation for the housing and training of nursing staff at Candos.

Prisons

100. The principal project in the Prisons programme is the establishment of an Open Prison at Richelieu, thus bringing to Mauritius the most modern and successful method of corrective treatment, and enabling first offenders to be segregated from recidivists in surroundings which will be very much more conducive to rehabilitation. It is estimated, and the estimate is confirmed by experience in many countries, notably Tanganyika and the United Kingdom, that the establishment of an Open Prison with its associated farm will more than pay for itself financially as well as in terms of social advantage by the sale of the farm produce, which will consist mainly of vegetable production for hospitals. The principal object of the project is, however, to provide prisoners with useful training in agriculture activities which will be of immediate and real benefit to them on their return to private life.

CHAPTER VIII

Education and Institutions

101. The proposals under this Head total Rs 24.4m, divided as in the following Tables :—

(a) Capital Cost of Projects :—

Allocation	Total	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Mauritius Institute ...	90,000	10,000	10,000	70,000	—	—
Education	24,266,300	6,162,500	6,434,800	6,503,000	3,065,000	2,101,000
TOTAL ...	**24,356,300**	**6,172,500**	**6,444,800**	**6,573,000**	**3,065,000**	**2,101,000**
of which building works ...	*18,968,000*	*4,928,500*	*5,117,300*	*5,277,000*	*2,155,000*	*1,491,000*

(b) The increased recurrent cost arising from the implementation of the proposed projects are assessed as :—

Allocation	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Mauritius Institute ...	—	—	1,000	5,000	6,200	6,500
Education	—	656,300	1,742,500	2,898,500	4,022,500	4,708,300
TOTAL ...	—	**656,300**	**1,743,500**	**2,903,500**	**4,028,700**	**4,714,800**

(c) The revenue arising from completion of the projects is assessed as below :—

Allocation	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Mauritius Institute ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Education	—	8,000	10,000	64,000	95,000	128,000
TOTAL ...	—	**8,000**	**10,000**	**64,000**	**95,000**	**128,000**

102. Details of the individual projects are given in Appendix F. The background against which they have been framed is given in the following paragraphs. All the projects are within the field of responsibility of the Ministry of Education and Institutions.

103. It is in contemplating the alternative approaches which can be made to the matter of development in the educational field that those concerned with the evolution of the Capital Expenditure Programme have come face to face most directly with the fundamental problem of the future of Mauritius, namely the increase in population. In a sense the nature of progress in the educational services determines and is itself determined by what can be or is attempted in the purely economic field, and in turn both condition the provision of social services of other types—from medical services which are shaped by the existence or absence of an uneducated and therefore usually unhygienic population, to Prisons and Police services which may have to contend with the adult consequences of badly directed children. But whereas the responsibility of the planner in the economic field, at least in Mauritius, is mitigated by the fact that he is in the last resort dependent upon the whims of nature for the success or failure of his plans; and whereas in the matter of administration and the maintenance of law and order he can only lay down what might be done, but must leave it to the good sense of an adult population whether sound lines are followed; so far as education is concerned there is no escape from the manmade problem, to which man must find an answer unaided by nature, and which cannot be escaped by the transfer of responsibility to future generations, of providing an education for the 23,000 children who every year are added to the population of Mauritius.

104. At the present time well over 80 per cent of the children of Mauritius receive primary education, a record which by any standard in the world is a good one. The basic aim of the Educational Programme is to maintain that record, and it can almost certainly be maintained in the five year period with which this Capital Expenditure Programme is concerned. Beyond that date doubts must exist about the ability of the country to carry on supporting the annual increment to expenditure on education which a continuing rise in the population will dictate, unless the national income, that is to say the economic development, of the country is given a boost. It is the aim of the Capital Expenditure Programme to provide that boost, in the ways described in Chapters IV, V and VI of this Report. But the need to devote much of the resources of the country to economic development, so as to assure the continuance of educational and other social services in the future, imposes a limit on the amount which can be devoted to these services to-day. Moreover, the nature of the education provided with those resources will itself be a material factor in the eventual success or failure of the country in maintaining present levels of services. The problem of planning in the educational sphere, therefore, when seen in the context of planning for the country as a whole, resolves itself into two questions: How much education can be afforded to-day, if the country is to be able to support continually expanding education in the future? and What must be the content of education so that the future population of Mauritius will be able to undertake the economic effort necessary to ensure the maintenance of social services in future? These questions are stark, but they are inescapable. It is as unrealistic to suppose that the provision of educational services can be considered as an isolated problem, divorced from the

general economic and financial life of the country, as it is to suppose that education can be neglected until such time as the economic strength of the country has been built up to a level at which free universal full time education can be provided, up to secondary level, for every child in Mauritius. The true balance lies somewhere between the two extremes, and the Educational Programme recommended in this Report attempts to achieve that balance.

105. On the principle that a literate and intelligent population is the best guarantee of future economic wisdom, the basic aim of the educational programme is to ensure primary education for every child. To that end Rs 14 million is provided for the extension of primary school buildings, including buildings undertaken by educational authorities other than the Government, and a further sum for the equipment of the schools to be constructed or reconstructed under this programme. This provision should enable the school building programme to keep in step with the annual increase in the number of pupils.

106. Beyond the Primary stage, that is, beyond the stage designed to provide basic education and literacy for all, it is intended to explore two lines of secondary education. The purely academic, from which the ' liberal ' professions will be supplied, is represented by the construction of a new Secondary School for boys, the completion of the buildings at Queen Elizabeth College designed to convert it into a three stream secondary school for girls, the completion of the new Royal College School, and the completion of the improvements and extensions to the Teachers Training College. But whereas hitherto the aim of most parents in Mauritius has been to provide their children with an academic education of the type which will fit them for the professions, the Civil Service, or for clerical work in commerce and industry, it is necessary to recognise that within a very few years these careers are likely to become, if not closed, at least very much less full of opportunity than they are at present. As has been the case in other progressive countries in the world, the pressure of demand for social services and for a higher level of Governmental activity generally will compel the Government to preserve its resources for this type of general public amenity, so that it will tend, as other Governments have done, to stabilise its Civil Service and to replace excess and expensive manpower by improved organisation and methods. Further, the physical limits of Mauritius, and the fact that its population cannot exceed a certain figure without becoming self-decimating, will put a ceiling to the number of doctors, lawyers and general administrative workers who can find remunerative employment. The trend, in short, is likely to be away from the academic to the technical and managerial methods of livelihood, and within these categories fall commerce, agriculture, industry and the technical professions such as architecture, electrical, mechanical and civil engineering and so forth. It is in these directions that the opportunities for future generations of secondary school children will lie, and there is no reason to suppose that Mauritius will escape the world-wide phenomenon which dictates that the ' white collar ' worker will become a slowly depressed worker, while the technician and the specialist, whether in industry, commerce or agriculture will enjoy a rapidly rising prestige and standard of life.

107. It is thus necessary to ensure that the youth of Mauritius is given opportunity to equip itself to take advantage of this change, which is itself dictated by the economic struggle for existence imposed upon the world by its increasing population. Thus the Educational Programme contains provision for the construction of a Technical Institute, which will supply basic training in commerce and engineering and kindred subjects, and fit its pupils for further training on the job after leaving the Institute in much the same way as in the United Kingdom, for example, technicians acquire their training by apprenticeship or articling to firms actually engaged in their chosen professions. Further, as an alternative to the academic education provided by the Secondary schools described in paragraph 106 above, a start will be made with the construction of Central Schools in which the curriculum will have a vocational slant covering a variety of subjects in addition to post primary academic education—those subjects including agriculture, chemistry, commerce and advanced handicraft work such as carpentry and metal working. By those provisions it is hoped to ensure that both the country and its children are given a fair opportunity to take their inevitable place in the modern world.

CHAPTER IX

Labour Housing and Co-operation

108. The proposals under this Head total Rs 10.692 m divided as in the following Tables:

(a) Capital Cost of Projects

Allocation	Total	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Co-operation	692,000	155,700	230,000	107,300	102,000	97,000
Housing ...	10,000,000	600,000	2,000,000	2,300,000	2,500,000	2,600,000
TOTAL ...	**10,692,000**	**755,700**	**2,230,000**	**2,407,300**	**2,602,000**	**2,697,000**
of which building works ...	*9,000,000*	*500,000*	*1,800,000*	*2,100,000*	*2,300,000*	*2,300,000*

(b) No increased recurrent charges other than debt charges.

(c) The revenue arising from completion of the projects is assessed as below: —

Allocation	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Co-operation	—	—	7,500	19,200	24,600	28,000
Housing ...	—	71,000	168,000	276,000	391,000	450,000
TOTAL ...	—	**71,000**	**175,500**	**295,200**	**415,600**	**478,000**

109. Details of the individual projects are given in Appendix G. The background against which they have been framed is given in the following paragraphs. All the projects are within the field of responsibility of the Ministry of Labour.

110. Although the provision for the assistance to Co-operative Societies is described as Loans to Co-operative Societies, it is in fact intended to provide a means of facilitating the development of the Co-operative movement along the lines to be decided upon by the Government, and for which the approval of Legislative Council will be sought, in the light of the Report on Co-operation in Mauritius made by the Secretary of State's Adviser on Co-operation, Mr B. J. Surridge, during his recent visit to the Island. Moreover, the projects included in the Agricultural Programme for the Government Tea Factory and for the provision of credit facilities to vegetable growers, will depend for their efficacy largely on the efficiency with which they can be linked to co-operative methods adopted by the producers concerned. These projects, combined with the constant improvement of co-operative working which is achieved by the Department working with funds supplied in the Recurrent Budget, are intended to strengthen the spirit of enterprise principally in the rural areas and, by

opening up prospects of effective economic action to consumers and producers who are individually too vulnerable to preserve their independence in the face of the economic pressures to which they are at present subject, to create an enthusiasm and a faith in the future of life in Mauritius which will be a source of strength to the community as a whole in tackling the urgent and complicated problems which must be solved in the next few years.

111. The provision of Rs 10m for housing has been made in order to permit a start on the implementation of an integrated and long term policy for housing. The preparation of this policy is well advanced and the Housing Plan is expected to be published in the near future. At present housing in Mauritius is being undertaken in a haphazard and uncoordinated manner, by several different agencies and undoubtedly with the inevitable consequences of faulty planning and waste of funds and effort. The key to the Housing Plan will therefore be the establishment of a Central Housing Authority which will be an emanation of the Central Government. It will be the function of this Authority to establish and enforce satisfactory standards of materials and construction, to supervise generally all housing activities in the country, and in particular to ensure effective coordination with the responsible bodies and institutions so far as the application of finance for housing and the planning of housing schemes is concerned. In making a deliberate and carefully planned attack on the housing problem, the Government recognises that it is vital that a fully worked out programme should be evolved, since it is in the housing field, as indicated in paragraph 22 above, that the main social effort of Mauritius should be made in the next ten years, and particularly as the present generation of children grows to adulthood. The Housing Plan is therefore being conceived not solely as a plan for the next five years, but as a Plan designed to meet, so far as it is possible, needs as they continue to emerge in the future. Unless considerable improvements can be effected in the general level of housing then a very great part of the expenditures envisaged in the Capital Expenditure Programme on Education, sanitary facilities, roads and health services will be rendered nugatory, since if these services are to be fully effective they must be supplemented by reasonably congenial and comfortable home surroundings as much for the adults from whom more intensive work will be needed in the years to come, as for the children, whose introduction to the vistas which can be opened up to them by improved education must not be neutralised by the disabilities of overcrowded and ill-equipped homes.

CHAPTER X

Summary of the Finances of the Programme

112. The balance sheet of the total programme may be presented as follows:—

Capital Revenue	Rs m	Capital Expenditure	Rs m
Non-loan receipts:—			
Capital Development and Welfare allocation	9.136	*Central Administration* ...	55.759
Reserves transferred to Capital Fund	48.970	*Agriculture and Natural Resources*	22.725
Contributions from annual revenue	41.816	*Works and Communications* ...	82.440
Specific grants...	7.500	*Health and Social Services* ...	14.280
Other	.050	*Education and Institutions* ...	24.356
Loan monies:—		*Labour, Housing and Co-operation*	10.692
Balance in hand	.017		
Local issues	73.194		
External issues	27.000		
Capital gap	2.569		
TOTAL ...	210.252	TOTAL ...	210.252

113. The capital expenditure is divided between building works items and non-building works items as follows:—

	Building works Rs m	*Other items* Rs m
Administration	12.406	43.353
Agriculture and Natural Resources ...	3.479	19.246
Works and Communications	7.506	74.934
Health and Social Services	11.343	2.937
Education and Institutions	18.968	5.388
Labour, Housing and Co-operation ...	9.000	1.692
TOTALS ...	62.702	147.550

114. The consolidated phasing of the Programme as a whole is as follows (all figures in Rs m):—

Sector	1957–58	1958–59	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62
Administration	10.537	13.995	10.650	10.957	9.620
Agriculture etc.	5.046	8.665	4.928	3.117	.969
Works and Communications ...	10.788	18.069	20.157	19.206	14.220
Health etc.	3.223	3.927	3.064	2.086	1.979
Education	6.173	6.445	6.573	3.065	2.101
Housing, etc.	.756	2.230	2.407	2.602	2.697
TOTALS ..	36.523	53.331	47.779	41.033	31.586

CHAPTER XI

The Conditions for Success

115. The foregoing Chapters of this Report, taken in conjunction with the Appendices, add up to proposals for development in the Government sphere which by the standards previously adopted in Mauritius are of very ambitious proportions. They demand, if they are to be completed in the four years of the period which remain, an effort on the part of all concerned with the planning and execution of the projects at least twice as great as that ever attained before in Mauritius; and they will result in the distribution to the general public of vast sums in the shape of wages, fees, salaries, commissions, etc., as well as profits on the manufacture and supply of materials and equipment.

116. In these considerations lie great risks. The efficient control of such large amounts of public money, disbursed through so many different channels, will not be easy—the opportunities for abuse will be numerous, and the effect of abuse will be that projects will either not be completed at all or will cost much more than is reasonable so that other projects have to be cut out of the Programme, the total cost of which is governed by the amount of finance likely to be available. Apart from the question of control, however, there is the need to develop a determination on the part of the people of Mauritius to seize this opportunity to lift the general level of living standards in their Island, so that they may hand on to their children a State in which the foundations for economic and social progress have been soundly laid. The challenge to Mauritius at the present time is whether it is prepared so to organise itself as to discharge the work outlined in this Programme energetically and efficiently. In the following paragraphs an attempt will be made to indicate some of the ways in which action must be taken, as a necessary adjunct to the formulation of the Programme itself, if success is to be achieved.

Standardisation

117. The programme recommended in this Report includes, as stated above, a very large amount of building work. By far the greatest part of that work consists in the construction of numbers of buildings of the same basic type. The Educational Programme, for example, provides for the construction of 25 one-stream, 17 two-stream and 7 three-stream Primary Schools, for well over 100 additional classrooms for existing schools, for many new handicraft centres and servants quarters. The Police Programme includes provision for a large number of houses and stations, or houses and stations combined. The Posts and Telegraphs Programme provides for the construction of many new Post Offices, the Medical Programme for 17 new dispensaries, and the Public Assistance Programme for several new Public Assistance Offices. For all of these buildings desks, chairs, cupboards, wastepaper baskets, inkstands, shelves and so forth will be needed. And in their construction prefabricated doors and their frames, window frames, roof beams, door catches, lamp shades and all manner of fittings, will be required. This picture suggests two obvious conclusions—first that there should be maximum standardisation of building types and fittings, and secondly that since several buildings may—indeed will—have to be built in the same town, village or locality, they should be built at the same time, on the same site, and even possibly joined as one building.

118. The advantages of maximum standardisation are numerous. The evolution of type plans for one-stream primary schools, for example, will mean a considerable saving in the time of architects who would otherwise be compelled to produce individual plans for each school, and a considerable saving in cost, since the quantities and design of materials and equipment would be known well in advance, and these could be acquired by bulk orders placed against phased delivery instructions. This in turn would assure the contractors supplying the materials and equipment of firm orders and a regular programme, so that they will be encouraged to build up the staff and organisation necessary to fill those orders. In this way the benefits of the expenditures under the Programme will spread throughout the commercial and industrial enterprises in the Island, to the great benefit of employment prospects. Further, it is well established that many local industries, particularly the metal working and woodworking industries, are able, from the technical point of view, to execute the construction of fittings and furniture to standards equivalent to those prevailing overseas. But it has not, in the past, been worthwhile for such firms to expand their capacity by the acquisition of the necessary machinery and works accommodation and the engagement of the necessary skilled staff. With firm bulk orders providing work on a reasonably phased basis for several years, this disability can be removed. It seems desirable, therefore, for a determined effort to be made to standardise building plans and fittings, so that, for example, the basic plan for all primary schools is the same, and the only difference between a two-stream and a three-stream school is that the latter incorporates more classrooms and other rooms—of standard design—than the former. The same system can be applied to all other buildings which have to be put up in quantity, and indeed it should be arranged that as far as possible all medium sized Government buildings should have fittings—doors, windows, furniture, etc.,—of the same design, and produced locally. This arrangement in itself would lead to an enormous saving in construction costs. At the present moment it is a well known fact that the cost of building for the Government is well above that applicable in the commercial field, and the practical effect of this state of affairs is simply that the Government is unable to achieve as much as it can expect to achieve with the funds available to it.

119. The economy in time and money which preplanned standardisation of this kind can produce is potentially so great that no effort should be spared to obtain it. There is, however, a further aspect of standardisation which could fruitfully be explored. In many villages and towns it will be necessary, as part of the Capital Expenditure Programme, to construct a number of Government buildings. In Rose Belle, for example, a Police Station, a Dispensary and a Public Assistance Office are to be built; and in Chemin Grenier a Dispensary, a Post Office and a Telephone Exchange. In many other centres two or more buildings must be built either in the Programme recommended in this Report or in its successor. It seems sensible that the building work to be done in each locality should be done at the same time, on the same site and by the same contractor, since this type of coordination is bound to lead to greater speed of execution and to savings in costs. Moreover, there is some evidence for the belief that the transformation of villages from haphazard groups of houses and shops to reasonably well planned centres of habitation would be materially assisted if a nucleus for the village were to be provided in the shape of a ' Government compound ' or ' Village Centre '. In such compounds would be concentrated, amid surroundings laid out in attractive gardens, all

the Central Government services located in that village. This concentration should enable some saving in building costs itself to be achieved, since, for example, the patients awaiting treatment at the dispensary could perhaps use the Social Welfare Centre as a waiting room, and the administrative staff for the Public Assistance Department, the Medical Department and the Police could be combined in the same persons in the same office. Generally speaking it will not be feasible, or economic, to construct large buildings housing several different services, but if the compounds are wisely planned they will be capable of absorbing individual buildings for individual services, and also of extension to accommodate new services as they appear.

120. These questions are the concern of those whose responsibility it is to execute the works recommended in this Programme, but it is clear that to achieve the objectives outlined above a considerable measure of coordinating work will have to be done—in other words, Departments should not be left free simply to proceed with approved works without first establishing that those works cannot be comprehended in the building programme for a particular locality and steps will be necessary to ensure that plans for the different new buildings in a given locality are so coordinated that a single contract can be entered into without delay in planning one project affecting the whole. Moreover, there should be drawn up a number of type plans, and all schools, dispensaries, Public Assistance Offices, Post Offices, Police Stations and Houses, etc., should conform to those standard plans unless overriding reasons are produced for nonconformity. The body which is likely to be in the best position to effect these two different types of coordination is the Building Plans Committee, and it is recommended that its terms of reference should be widened to embrace the activities mentioned above.

Tenders and Contractors

121. In Mauritius, in contrast to many other countries at a similar stage of development, the bulk of construction work for the Government is done by contract rather than by direct labour. This has considerable advantages, in that local contractors have thereby been able to build up their concerns, and the amount of contracting capacity for construction work available in Mauritius is in fact very impressive. But commercial contractors are first and foremost commercial firms, and only secondly contractors. That is to say, their work must be closely supervised to ensure that it matches the specifications laid down by the architect, and that no attempt to increase profits by the skimping of work or the use of inferior materials is made. It is essential that the Government should take steps, in a commercial operation, to contend with the usual and quite legitimate commercial risks. Unfortunately, skilled supervisors are rare in Mauritius, and although the ability of the Government to exact value for its money will be enhanced by the proposal (paragraph 75) that private architects should be hired by the Government to supervise those works which are beyond the capacity of the Architect's Department, it can by no means be assumed that the security will be complete. It is therefore necessary to establish some arrangement whereby contractors will be subject to some form of self discipline—that is to say, that automatic checks should be applied.

122. An efficacious system which has been employed elsewhere is for the Government to draw up a list of approved contractors, and for each of those contractors to have an equal chance of securing Government

contracts. Careful watch should be kept on the work performed by each contractor, and if it is found that in a single instance a contractor has failed to discharge the contract satisfactorily, he should be suspended from the Government list for a period depending upon the extent to which he has failed to match requirements. Each contractor will be given at least one opportunity to show his ability, but must be subject to penalty if he fails to give satisfaction. Since the Capital Expenditure Programme can only be accomplished if the total contractual capacity available in Mauritius is utilised to the full, the list of approved contractors can, at the beginning, include any contractor who applies for inclusion.

123. A further loophole through which Government funds can drain in the course of the execution of the Programme is that typified by level tendering, whether for materials, equipment, or works. Level tendering indicates the existence of arrangements entered into by rings of contractors who by mutual agreement decide not to compete, but to fix a common price for the contract and compel Government to pay that price, by depriving it of any alternative way of getting the work done or the materials and equipment supplied. The Government has at hand very powerful weapons to counter such activities. So far as materials and equipment are concerned, the only advantage of acquisition through local channels lies in speed of supply. So far as cost is concerned, it is generally the case that the large discounts offered by the Crown Agents suffice to undercut local prices to the great financial advantage of the Government. Hence the Government's reply to price fixing in this field will be to accept a few weeks delay as the cost of breaking the ring. So far as building works are concerned, the answer to level tendering is direct labour, which may be initially more costly, but which will if sustained long enough, even at the expense of some projects, eventually achieve its object of stimulating competition among contractors.

124. It is essential, therefore, that the Tender Board should keep open a vigilant eye for practices of the type described above, both in the interests of the taxpayer, and because only by the maintenance of economic competition can true efficiency and economy be ensured.

Departmental Attitudes

125. The Programme which is recommended in this Report reflects an attempt on the part of the Central Government to evolve, on the basis of individual schemes suggested by individual Departments, a balanced and ambitious plan for the development of Mauritius which will ensure reasonable, coordinated progress in all sectors of the Government's responsibility to the people of Mauritius. It must be stated quite bluntly and clearly that the only point from which the Plan can be seen as a whole, from which its impact on the people can be judged, and from which the distribution of finance can be managed, is the Centre. Individual Departments are necessarily and properly concerned only with their own projects, and they cannot be expected, nor should they try, to do the job of the Centre. Coordinated planning imposes a descipline which could easily be regarded by some Departments as unwarranted obstruction or obscurantism by the Central Government. In other words, there may exist some feeling that one of the functions of a Department is to wage war on a remote and particularly purblind Central Government. Such attitudes must disappear. The work which is required to be done under the Capital Expenditure Programme is so important that it

cannot be allowed to suffer because of the refusal of individual Departments to accept with good grace that it is not possible to achieve everything at once, nor even to keep other Departments short of funds in case the Department concerned may need those funds several years hence. One of the most important keys to the success of the whole Programme will be a willingness on the part of all concerned to recognise that co-operation between the Centre and the Departments is vital.

The Public's Part

126. Nothing that has been said in this Report will be of any avail in translating the recommendations made into effect unless the co-operation of the public at large is secured, unless the public believes that what is being attempted in this Programme is for the general public good—not only in this generation but in the years to come. No effort should be spared, therefore, to identify the public with the work being done, and to explain on every possible occasion the significance of that work. There are many channels through which this can be achieved, notably the Press and the radio, but the most efficacious way is the most direct. It is therefore recommended that on every site on which works under this Programme are being executed a prominent notice should be displayed, of a design which makes for easy reading in the main languages of the locality, explaining the nature of the project, the benefit it will bring to the locality and to the country, the cost, where the money is to come from, and the estimated date of completion. If this recommendation is carried out then it may be hoped that the public will come to see that their interest in and support for the Programme is a vital factor in its success; and since the Programme involves activity in every part of the Island, this action will have an important effect in bringing home to the people of Mauritius that they are one nation which is embarked on the task of building its own future. For that is in fact the basic and deliberate objective of the Capital Expenditure Programme.

APPENDIX A

Summary of Financial Data and Assumptions

(all figures in Rs millions)

Table I —Total cost of the Programme

Rs 210.252 millions in the period 1st July, 1957 to 30th June, 1962.

Table II—Phasing of Expenditure

	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Total	36·523	53·331	47·778	41·033	31·586
of which relending approx.	10·196	12·820	10·557	12·452	11·097
Net direct expenditure ...	26·327	40·511	37·221	28·581	20·489

(Relending represents funds loaned to other authorities and institutions. Such funds do not involve a strain the on physical capacity of the Government to carry out its own works, though they do affect the ability of the country as a whole to execute the non-Government works).

Table III—Balance of the Programme

	Allocation approx.	*% of the total cost*
Economic Services	64·516	30%
Administration	25·156	12%
Social Services	74·687	36%
Communications	45·893	22%

Table IV—Proposed Utilisation of Resources

(For details) of resources see Chapter II, Paragraph 16

EXPENDITURE

	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	Totals
Programme Expenditure ...	36·523	53·331	47·778	41 033	31·586	210·252 (say)
Short term borrowing to be repaid	—	5·000	10·000	17·629	25·482	
Total annual requirement ...	36·523	58·331	57·778	58·662	57·068	—

RESOURCES

	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	Totals
Non loan :—						
C.D. & W.	1·558	3·798	2·500	1·280	—	9·136
Capital Fund and accruals thereto	29·965 *(a)*	27·866	14·605	13·900	12·000	98·336
Loan (b) :—						
Local	—	16·667	23·044	18·000	15·500	73.211
External	—	—	—	—	27.000	27·000
Short term borrowing *(c)* ...	5·000	10·000	17·629	25·482	2·568	—
Total resources ...	36·523	58·331	57·778	58·662	57·068	207 683
Capital 'gap' i.e. short term borrowing carried over from 1961–62						2·569

Notes—*(a)* includes some borrowed funds from loans raised prior to 1957–58.

(b) the phasing of loans shown is schematic both as to timing and amounts. In practice the operations will be mounted according to market conditions prevailing at the time of requirement, the requirement itself being met meantime by advances.

Table V—Loan Charges

The forecast of additional loan charges arising from borrowing to be done in connection with the programme (*see* Table IV) is based on the following assumptions :—

(a) that the average rate of interest payable will be 5 per cent p.a.

(b) that redemption will be assured by a sinking fund charge of 2½ per cent p.a.

(c) that the charges at *(a)* and *(b)* will be payable in half yearly instalments beginning six months after the loan is raised.

(d) that short term money will cost 5 per cent p.a. but that the period of short term debt in any one year will be such as to give an average cost of 2½ per cent p.a. on the figure shown in Table IV.

LONG TERM

	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	Residual
New borrowings ...	—	16·667	23·044	18·000	42.500	—
Cumulative total ...	—	16·667	39·711	57·711	100·211	—
Annual Charges (cumulative)	—	·625	2·108	3·653	5·922	7·516
Less already provided 1958-59	—	·450	·450	·450	·450	·450
Net addition Long Term ...	—	·175	1·658	3·203	5·472	7·066

SHORT TERM

	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	Residual
Borrowings	5·000	10·000	17·629	25·482	—	—
Annual charges	·125	·250	·441	·633	—	—
Total additional charges ...	·125	·425	2·099	3·836	5·472	7·066

Table VI—Forecast of Recurrent Revenue

The basic assumption is that annual recurrent revenue from existing sources at existing rates will expand by 5 per cent per annum during the period, and that the revenue expected to accrue from the Programme projects will be additional to this annual increment. 1958–59 Estimates are taken as the base. The assumed 5 per cent per annum increment is about the order of the increment attained in recent years, it is the same as that generally assumed in planning the Development Plan finance for Colonial Governments, and even if some regression in the economic prosperity of the country should occur in the period, the increment will probably be maintained by reason of the revenue drawback on the expenditures made in connection with the Programme itself.

	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Natural growth	123·429	129·601	136·081	142·886
Project Revenue :—				
Chapter IV—Administration ...	—	·593	1·052	1·537
Chapter V—Agriculture ...	—	·433	·621	1·000
Chapter VI—Works ...	—	·272	·547	1·010
Chapter VII—Health ...	—	·019	·037	·057
Chapter VIII—Education ...	—	·010	·064	·095
Chapter IX—Housing Loans etc.	—	·176	·295	·415
Forecast of Recurrent Revenue ...	123·429	131·104	138·697	147·000

The project revenue expected to accrue in 1958–59 has been included in the Estimate for that year. Project revenue for the later years includes interest on relending at varying rates according to the project being financed.

Table VII—Forecast of Recurrent Expenditure

Although the forecast figures for recurrent revenue given above are of an order that gives reasonable expectation that they can be achieved, any forecast of recurrent expenditure must be much more tentative. The main factor making for uncertainty is the rate of execution of the Programme itself. If the Programme falls behind the phasing set out in Table II the revenue from the various projects will not come in as shown in Table VI, but that revenue is only marginal to the total revenue forecast figures. On the other hand any slipping back in the rate of execution will affect the rise of recurrent expenditure very considerably, not only because the sizeable recurrent costs resulting from the projects will not appear as forecast, but also because it will not be necessary to raise loan funds on the scale postulated in Table IV so that the heavy net loan charges will not appear so early in the period. With this reservation, however, Table VII below has been constructed on the assumption that the whole Programme will be executed as phased in Table II, and financed as indicated in Table IV.

The basic assumption is that recurrent expenditure on existing services will rise by 5 per cent per annum to cover the cost of salary increments, normal expansion etc., and that the additional recurrent costs flowing from the Programme projects will be added to this normal 'creep'. The base has been taken as the 1958–59 Recurrent Expenditure Estimate (which includes the Programme recurrents expected to appear in that year) but in order to fix the base from which the annual 5 per cent creep must be calculated, it is necessary first to eliminate certain large items in the 1958–59 Estimate which will not 'creep'—i.e. which will stay fixed at approximately their 1958–59 level throughout the period. These fixed charges are as follows :—

	Rs. m.	
Public Debt ...	6.883	(new debt charges will be Programme recurrents)
Contributions ...	7.500	
Railway loss ...	1.000	
Total ...	15.383	

A further item to be eliminated is the bulk food subsidy of Rs 2.5m in the 1958–59 Estimate but it would be prudent to balance this excision with an addition to the base of Rs 2.5m to cover foreseeable additional recurrents *e.g.* cost of Police Commission Report cost of Other Charges Working Party Report and so forth.

To establish the base for the projection of normal recurrents, therefore, the "fixed charges" totalling Rs 15.383m have to be deducted from the 1958–59 Estimate of Rs 121.420m, giving a base of Rs 106.037m as the 1958–59 starting point for the projected increment of 5 per cent per annum.

	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Base	(121·420)	106·037	106·037	106·037
Annual 'creep' (5 per cent) ...	—	5·300	10·865	16·710
Fixed Charges	—	15·383	15·383	15·383
PROGRAMME RECURRENTS				
Net loan charges (Table V) ...	—	2·099	3·836	5·472
Administration (Chapter IV)...	—	·125	·195	·221
Agriculture (Chapter V) ...	—	·628	·509	·556
Works (Chapter VI) ...	—	·661	1·115	1·532
Health (Chapter VII) ...	—	·915	2·522	2·645
Education (Chapter VIII) ...	—	1·744	2·904	4·029
Forecast of Recurrent Expenditure ...	—	132·892	143·366	152·585

Table VIII—Forecast Outturn. Recurrent Budget

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Forecast Expenditure (Table VII) ...	132·892	143·366	152·585
Forecast Revenue (Table VI) ...	131·104	138·697	147·000
Forecast deficit	1·788	4·669	5·585

The significance of these deficits is discussed in Chapter II, paragraphs 17–20.

APPENDIX B

Departmental Allocations

Central and Local Administrations, and Secondary Industries and Electricity

APPENDIX B1

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION

Serial	Project	Total Cost		Phasing					Annual residual recurrent cost
		Project	of which building	1957–58	1958–59	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1.	Offices ...	450,000	450,000	—	250,000	200,000	—	—	4,5
2.	Legislative Council Sound equipment	20,000	—	—	20,000	—	—	—	—
3.	Housing ...	1,300,000	1,000,000	600,000	500,000	120,000	40,000	40,000	16,0
	Total ...	1,770,000	1,450,000	600,000	770,000	320,000	40,000	40,000	20,5

APPENDIX B2

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

Serial	Project	Total Cost		Phasing					Annual residual recurrent cost
		Project	of which building	1957–58	1958–59	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs			R
1.	Housing ...	181,000	136,000	30,000	150,000	1,000	—	—	1
2.	Offices ...	94,000	84,000	—	90,000	4,000	—	—	1
3.	Vehicle ...	12,500	—	12,500	—	—	—	—	1
	Total ...	287,500	220,000	42,500	240,000	5,000	—	—	3

APPENDIX B3

POLICE

Serial	Project	Total Cost		Phasing					Annual residual recurrent cost
		Project	of which building	1957–58	1958–59	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
1.	Police Stations and Quarters ...	5,000,000	4,600,000	660,000	1,460,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	880,000	3
2.	Police Radio ...	200,000	—	40,000	130,000	30,000	—	—	
3.	Vehicles ...	409,000	—	93,000	185,000	70,000	61,000	—	6
4.	Launch ...	40,000	—	—	40,000	—	—	—	
5.	Workshops ...	60,700	12,000	35,000	10,000	10,000	5,700	—	
	Total ...	5,709,700	4,612,000	828,000	1,825,000	1,110,000	1,066,700	880,000	10

APPENDIX B4

FIRE SERVICES

Serial	Project	Total Cost		Phasing					Annual residual recurrent cost
		Project	of which building	1957–58	1958–59	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs		
1.	Fire Stations ...	700,000	650,000	10,000	400,000	230,000	60,000	—	
2.	Equipment ...	257,000	—	87,000	100,000	70,000	—	—	
	Total ...	957,000	650,000	97,000	500,000	300,000	60,000	—	

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION

SERIAL 1—Two blocks of three storeys to house Ministries, estimated to cost Rs 225,000 each.

SERIAL 2—Provision of individual microphones, wiring and control equipment.

SERIAL 3—Completion of work in hand and continuation of scheme. Includes cost of land, servants' quarters, site works and furniture. Replacement of furniture and minor alterations are chargeable to the scheme. Revenue derives from rents ; it excludes any saving on account of rent assistance otherwise payable.

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

SERIAL 1—Houses for Civil Commissioners, North and Plaines Wilhems—Black River. Includes cost of land, furniture etc.

SERIAL 2—Office and furniture for Civil Commissioner, Plaines Wilhems—Black River and extension of office of Civil Commissioner, South.

SERIAL 3—Land rover for Rodrigues.

POLICE

General.—The Police allocation may require modification when decision has been taken on the recommendations of the Police Commission. The major recommendations affecting capital expenditure are, however, reflected provisionally in the individual schemes likely to be effected.

SERIAL 1—Three new District Police Headquarters ; a small number of new stations ; modification to existing stations. Housing would include both village constable posts and increased housing for married men, principally constables.

SERIAL 2—Completion of existing scheme : covers W/T sets, generators and aerials including equipment on order. Excludes replacements and spare parts (recurrent) and cars (Serial 3 below)

SERIAL 3—Additional vehicles only, excluding replacements. Principally ten Morris cars three 5—ton lorries and motor cycles. Includes vehicles on order but not received.

SERIAL 4—Replacement of existing launch.

SERIAL 5—Includes modification to buildings to accommodate workshops, and machinery.

FIRE SERVICES

SERIAL 1—New Rose Hill Station and administrative Headquarters of Fire Services, including quarters for two sub-officers ; Fire Stations at Flacq (New) and Curepipe (replacing existing buildings). Includes cost of land. Recurrents chiefly due to new station at Flacq ; some reduction in rents. now paid will result.

SERIAL 2—New Flacq Fire Station and additional appliances.

APPENDIX B5

BROADCASTING

Serial	Project	Total Cost: Project	Total Cost: of which building	Phasing: 1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	Ann. resid. recur. co.
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs			
1.	Studio Building ...	374,000	374,000	15,000	300,000	59,000	—	—	42
2.	Epuipment ...	471,200	—	280,000	160,200	31,000	—	—	
	Total ...	845,200	374,000	295,000	460,200	90,000	—	—	42

APPENDIX B6

REGISTRAR GENERAL

Serial	Project	Total Cost: Project	Total Cost: of which building	Phasing: 1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	Ann. resid. recur. c
		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs		
1.	New Office Block	690,000	500,000	—	90,000	500,000	100,000	—	
	Total ...	690,000	500,000	—	90,000	500,000	100,000	—	

APPENDIX B7

TREASURY

Serial	Project	Total Cost: Project	Total Cost: of which building	Phasing: 1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	Ann. resid. recur. c
		Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs			
1.	Accounting machines	110,000	—	35,000	50,000	25,000	—	—	
	Total ...	110,000	—	35,000	50,000	25,000	—	—	

APPENDIX B8

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

Serial	Project	Total Cost: Project	Total Cost: of which building	Phasing: 1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	A res. rec.
		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
1.	Buildings ...	150,000	100,000	—	40,000	10,000	80,000	20,000	
	Total ...	150,000	100,000	—	40,000	10,000	80,000	20,000	

BROADCASTING

SERIAL 1.—Provision for building only.

SERIAL 2.—Includes equipment for new Studio Building and completion of modernisation of equipment much of which is already on order or received. Includes also Rs 25,000 for remote control equipment to transmitter.

REGISTRAR GENERAL

SERIAL 1.—Provisional pending decision on redevelopment of existing Government buildings adjoining Pope Hennessy Street.

TREASURY

SERIAL 1—Additional machines and ancillary equipment.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

SERIAL 1—Ks 100,000 for modification of part of present transit shed as Passenger Hall ; includes cost of decoration, lighting and equipment.

Rs 50,000 for dormitory/recreation room for staff awaiting second or finishingfirst, night shift.

PPENDIX B9

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

erial	Project	Total Cost		Phasing					Annual residual recurrent cost
		Project	of which building	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
1.	Loans and Grants..	9,300,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	2,300,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	—
	Total	9,300,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	2,300,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	—

APPENDIX B10

MISCELLANEOUS GRANTS AND SUBVENTIONS

Serial	Project	Total Cost		Phasing					Annual residual recurrent cost
		Project	of which building	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	
		Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
1.	Miscellaneous Grants etc.	1,000,000	—	100,000	200,000	200,000	250,000	250,000	—
2.	Training Scheme...	240,000	—	—	30,000	50,000	70,000	90,000	—
	Total	1,240,000	—	100,000	230,000	250,000	320,000	340,000	—

APPENDIX B11

SECONDARY INDUSTRIES

Serial	Project	Total Cost		Phasing					Ann resid recur cos
		Project	of which building	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	
		Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
1.	Research and Investigations ...	200,000	—	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	
2.	Service Industries —Loans ...	500,000	—	—	150,000	100,000	150,000	100,000	
3.	Tourist Industry ...	2,000,000	1,500,000	—	800,000	300,000	400,000	500,000	
4.	Major Industries ...	2,000,000		—	—	600,000	700,000	700,000	
	Total ...	4,700,000	1,500,000	40,000	990,000	1,040,000	1,290,000	1,340,000	

APPENDIX B12

ELECTRICITY

Serial	Project	Total cost		Phasing					An res rec
		Project	of which building	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	
		Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
1.	Loan Finance Central Electricity Board ...	30,000,000	—	7,500,000	6,500,000	5,000,000	6,000,000	5,000,000	
	Total ...	30,000,000	—	7,500,000	6,500,000	5,000,000	6,000,000	5,000,000	

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

SERIAL 1—To provide finance for capital works by urban local authorities. Based on provisional works programmes of local authorities but phasing cannot be regarded as firm.

MISCELLANEOUS GRANTS AND SUBVENTIONS

SERIAL 1—Phasing provisional as cases suitable for assistance cannot be foreseen.

SERIAL 2—Pending the decisions of a Ministerial Committee on training for higher Government posts the scheme is based on three people per year taking university courses in the United Kingdom averaging 5 years duration. Rs 240,000 covers the cost of the first four years of such a scheme ; a commitment of Rs 350,000 would fall to be met in 1962–63 and later years.

SECONDARY INDUSTRIES

General—Both distribution of provision between schemes and phasing purely tentative.

SERIAL 1—Chiefly for new processes or industries showing promises for Mauritius but might cover investigations other than industrial.

SERIAL 2—Chiefly for loans towards cost of new hotel constructions. To cover also publicity and assistance to other tourist attractions.

ELECTRICITY

SERIAL 1—Includes cost of Eau Bleue Scheme, Stage 1, which is being executed by the Public Works Department.

APPENDIX C

Departmental Allocations

Agriculture and Natural Resources

APPENDIX C1

AGRICULTURE

Serial	Project	Total cost		Phasing					Annual recurrent cost
		Project	of which building	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	R
1.	Experiment Stations. ...	318,000	—	214,921	79,000	21,500	2,579	—	40,(
2.	Agricultural Extension Service	800,000	520,000	267,760	478,250	53,990	—	—	15,
3.	Agricultural Engineering ...	138,000	73,000	—	81,000	57,000	—	—	26,
4.	Central Board ...	6,000	6,000	6,000	—	—	—	—	
5.	Agricultural College	26,500	25,000	25,000	1,500	—	—	—	
6.	Rodrigues Development. ...	4,848,000	89,000	1,069,000	1,288,600	875,400	830,000	785,000	200,
7.	Land Settlement ...	4,000,000	—	302,500	1,305,000	1,315,000	1,077,500	—	9,
8.	Tea Development	2,500,000	94,500	820,000	750,000	620,000	310,000	—	48,
9.	Tea factories ...	2,658,000	500,000	1,758,000	900,000	—	—	—	
10.	Tea Control Board	500,000	300,000	—	500,000	—	—	—	
11.	Livestock Division	1,137,000	493,000	353,000	423,000	151,000	120,000	90,000	42
12.	Stomoxys Research	144,000	—	4,000	42,000	44,000	35,000	19,000	
13.	Offices and laboratories ...	65,000	28,000	32,000	33,000	—	—	—	
14.	Pig Breeding Unit	32,000	20,000	19,000	13,000	—	—	—	12
15.	Poultry Unit ...	163,000	125,000	—	163,000	—	—	—	43
16.	Abattoir facilities	1,000,000	—	—	600,000	400,000	—	—	
17.	Fish Farming ...	230,000	—	—	100,000	130,000	—	—	12
18.	Local production of storeable foodstuffs	157,000	48,000	18,000	139,000	—	—	—	
19.	Cold Store ...	850,000	700,000	—	650,000	200,000	—	—	
20.	Tobacco Research	60,000	60,000	—	30,000	30,000	—	—	
21.	Credit facilities for foodcrop production ...	2,000,000	—	—	750,000	750,000	500,000	—	
	Total ...	21,632,500	3,081,500	4,889,181	8,326,350	4,647,890	2,875,079	894,000	44

AGRICULTURE

SERIAL 1—Completion of improvements to six existing Experiment Stations ; improved irrigation, fencing, roads, minor buildings and equipment.

SERIAL 2—Completion of current scheme for erection of eight district agricultural offices with demonstration plots ; includes purchase of land where required.

SERIAL 3—Extension of Stores at Richelieu Maize Mill and provision of workshops for Engineering Division which will experiment with different types of tractors and implements under local conditions.

SERIAL 4 and 5—Completion of existing schemes.

SERIAL 6—The existing major development scheme aims at the development of a new style ot mixed farming in Rodrigues combined with extensive soil and water conservation works. Livestock breeding centres will provide suitable stock for stall-raising on the upland plots ; rice growing is being developed in river bottoms. This scheme is expanded to include a tree planting programme with the aims of conserving the hill crests, and providing shade and better grazing and reducing erosion of the coastal " cattle-walk ".

Capital cost includes a house for an Assistant Conservator of Forests.

SERIAL 7—Final expenditures on existing schemes. Provision for the development of allotment areas on some 3,000 acres the bulk of which will be Crown Land (some of it earmarked for possible future expansion of tea growing in the long term).

SERIAL 8—Completion of the existing tea expansion project aimed at putting 3,000 acres under tea by 1962.

The 3,000 acres comprise :—

Crown Land tenants	2,200 acres
Planting for small holders	400 acres
Private lands	400 acres

The scheme provides for road works, tea seed imports and production, development of land for leasing to small-holders with 2 year old tea and subsidies towards clearing costs and housing for labour.

SERIAL 9—Loans to existing factories (Rs 558,000); and first stage of a Government factory at Chartreuse (Rs 2,100,000).

SERIAL 10—No detailed scheme for central marketing of teas when factories do not wish to export direct has been worked out but token provision is made with this in view.

SERIAL 11—Livestock extension service offices will be combined with the district offices under Serial 2. Completion of present improvements to the Government Dairy and A.I. centre is allowed for, as well as purchase of cattle. The latter covers a programme of breeding-up of the Creole type and experimental imports of exotic livestock.

SERIAL 12—A provisional figure pending the possible formulation of a scheme for the control of the " Stomoxys " biting flies which prevent the grazing of cattle over much of Mauritius.

SERIAL 13—Necessary re-arrangements of headquarters offices and laboratories and adaptation of premises given up by the M.S.I.R.I.

SERIAL 14—Provision of breeding pigs and development of an improved system of pig management designed to suit local conditions.

SERIAL 15—Increased provision of better poultry for sale to poultry-keepers.

SERIAL 16—Tentative provision for improvement of abattoir facilities including chilling space.

SERIAL 17—Subject to results of present experiments, it is proposed to extend fish farming in a suitable area on a small commercial scale.

SERIAL 18—A scheme for expanded production of storeable foodstuffs, chiefly potatoes and beans, under controlled conditions and with maximum mechanisation. 10 acres under upland conditions at Curepipe and 26 acres under lowland conditions at Richelieu.

SERIAL 19—Provisional allocation pending examination of the requirements in regard to preservation of foodstuffs in periods of glut, storeage of potato seed and possible increases in imports of frozen food.

SERIAL 20—For new curing barns and conditioning sheds at the Tobacco Research Station in search of improved quality leaf.

SERIAL 21—To provide for short-term loans to vegetable growers, probably through co-operative channels.

PPENDIX C2

FORESTS

rial	Project	Total Cost: Project	Total Cost: of which building	Phasing: 1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	Annual residual recurrent cost
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1.	New Headquarters	136,000	116,000	45,000	91,000	—	—	—	—
2.	Quarters for Forest Officers	66,100	66,100	27,800	38,300	—	—	—	1,200
3.	New Access Roads	400,000	—	45,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	55,000	21,600
	Total ...	602,100	182,100	117,800	229,300	100,000	100 000	55,000	22,800

APPENDIX C3

FISHERIES

erial	Project	Total Cost: Project	Total Cost: of which building	Phasing: 1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	Annual residual recurrent cost
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1.	Fisheries Posts ...	155,000	155,000	39,000	64,200	30,000	21,800	—	2,000
2.	Loans to Fishermen	60,000	—	—	—	20.000	20.000	20,000	—
3.	Fish sheds at Landing Stations	60,000	60,000	—	30,000	30,000	—	—	1,000
4.	Oyster Culture ...	15,000	—	—	15,000	—	—	—	—
	Total ...	290,000	215,000	39,000	109,200	80,000	41,800	20,000	3,000

APPENDIX C4

SURVEYS

Serial	Project	Total Cost: Project	Total Cost: of which building	Phasing: 1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	Annual residual recurrent cost
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1.	Cadastral Survey ...	200,000	—	—	—	100,000	100,000	—	100,00
	Total	200,000	—	—	—	100,000	100,000	—	100,00

FORESTS

SERIAL 1.—Construction of new Headquarters offices for the Forests Department. Includes a sum of Rs 20,000 for furniture.

SERIAL 2.—Construction of new quarters for Forest officers and minor improvements to existing quarters.

SERIAL 3.—Construction of new access roads to open up Crown Forest Lands for exploitation and replanting.

FISHERIES

SERIAL 1—Construction of five Fisheries Posts at Baie du Cap, Trou aux Biches, Poste de Flacq, Mahebourg and Trou d'Eau Douce.

SERIAL 2—Loans to fishermen to equip their pinnaces with motors for deep-sea fishing.

SERIAL 3—To provide fish sheds at major Landing Stations.

SERIAL 4—To carry out experiments in Oyster Culture and to meet cost of a visit of a specialist.

SURVEYS

SERIAL 1—A tentative estimate of the cost of an initial cadastral survey of Mauritius. Recurrent charges, with cannot be precisely estimated as yet, might involve the creation of a Lands Office.

APPENDIX D

Departmental Allocations

Works and Communications

APPENDIX D1

WATER SUPPLIES AND IRRIGATION

Serial	Project	Total Cost: Project Rs	Total Cost: of which building Rs	Phasing: 1957-58 Rs	1958-59 Rs	1959-60 Rs	1960-61 Rs	1961-62 Rs	Annual residual recurrent cost Rs
A.	WATER SUPPLIES								
1.	Piton du Milieu ...	2,844,000	—	1,868,000	971,400	4,600	—	—	110,000
2.	Mare aux Vacoas Extension Works	378,000	—	249,500	117,000	11,500	—	—	10,000
3.	Other distribution works ...	1,000,000	—	418,000	400,000	182,000	—	—	12,000
4.	Investigations and Surveys ...	200,000	—	26,000	100,000	25,000	25,000	24,000	—
5.	Fluoridation ...	100,000	10,000	40,000	60,000	—	—	—	20,000
6.	Extensions of Water Supplies...	1,050,000	—	650,000	200.000	—	—	200,000	25,000
7.	New meters for Water Supplies...	1,250,000	—	—	350,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	40,000
8.	Water Supplies, Rodrigues ...	140,000	—	90,000	20,000	20,000	10,000	—	10,000
	Total Water Supplies	6,962,000	10,000	3,341,500	2,218,400	543,100	335,000	524,000	227,000
B.	IRRIGATION								
9.	Mare aux Vacoas Irrigation canals ...	161,000	—	116,000	45,000	—	—	—	10,000
10.	La Nicolière and Terre Rouge Canals	117,000	—	91,000	26,000	—	—	—	10,000
11.	Machinery and Plant	622,000	—	600.000	22,000	—	—	—	36,000
12.	Increase of storage capacity, Mare aux Vacoas Reservoir ...	1,500,000	—	500,000	500,000	500,000	—	—	50,000
13.	Construction of reservoir and distributaries for irrigation in the North	4,000,000	200,000	—	100,000	1,000,000	1,500,000	1,400,000	70.000
	Total Irrigation ...	6,400,000	200,000	1,307,000	693,000	1.500,000	1,500,000	1,400,000	176,000
	Total Water Supplies and Irrigation	13,362,000	210,000	4,648,500	2,911,400	2,043,100	1,835,000	1,924,000	403,000

APPENDIX D2

SEWERAGE

Serial	Project	Total Cost: Project Rs	Total Cost: of which building Rs	Phasing: 1957-58 Rs	1958-59 Rs	1959-60 Rs	1960-61 Rs	1961-62 Rs	Annual residual recurrent cost Rs
1.	Plaines Wilhems Sewerage Schemes	17,600,000	300,000	150,000	3,230,000	3,920,000	5,417,000	4,883,000	400,000
2.	Port Louis Extention of Sewers, House service loans and outfall sewer ...	1,490,000	—	270,400	230,000	400,000	400,000	189,600	—
	Total ...	19,090,000	300,000	420,400	3,460,000	4,320,000	5,817,000	5,072,600	400,000

WATER SUPPLIES AND IRRIGATION

A.—WATER SUPPLIES

SERIAL 1—Covers the whole Piton du Milieu supply and distribution network: filters, break-pressure reservoirs, distribution networks to Pamplemousses / Rivière du Rempart, Flacq and Grand Port / Savanne Districts.

SERIAL 2—Completion of present improvements to Mare aux Vacoas domestic supply and extension of filters.

SERIAL 3—For further extension of distribution networks from both Piton du milieu and Mare aux Vacoas systems.

SERIAL 4—Provision for investigation and preliminary surveys of future schemes for both water supplies and irrigation ; includes in 1958–59, Rs 80,000 to meet undertaking to pay half cost of an investigation of underground reserves by the Chamber of Agriculture.

SERIAL 5—Rs 40,000 for an installation to treat domestic supplies from Mare aux Vacoas with fluorides on an experimental basis and provision for an extension of the experiment in 1958–59.

SERIAL 6—For supply to Bel Ombre and Baie du Cap from the Rivière des Galets supply ; to Beau Bois and Nouvelle Decouverte from Mare aux Vacoas supply ; and to Roche Bois, subject to investigation with Municipality of Port Louis as to best means of meeting the need.

SERIAL 7—Installation of new and replacement meters to secure revenue and limit extravagant consumption.

SERIAL 8—Improvement of supply to Port Mathurin and provision for minor local supplies, probably on the basis of free materials in return for voluntary labour.

B.—IRRIGATION

SERIAL 9 AND 10—Completion of current works, chiefly lining masonry channels.

SERIAL 11—Principally construction plant for reservoir works.

SERIAL 12—To raise dam walls to increase capacity from 597 millions cubic feet to 975 millions cubic feet and retain water now lost by spillage for irrigation, electricity generation and domestic needs.

SERIAL 13—Further investigation is necessary before a final decision on the most satisfactory scheme which will be based on a Calebasses or Midlands reservoir or a combination of the two.

SEWERAGE

SERIAL 1—Covers the installation of a main sewer from Curepipe to Beau Bassin connecting Phœnix Sewerage Farm, Rose Hill, Beau Bassin, Curepipe and part of Phœnix and the disposal works at St. Martin near Beau Bassin. (The connection of Floreal, Vacoas, Candos and Quatre Bornes to the system will form the second stage of the development of the scheme to be undertaken after 1961–62).

The project total includes provision for house service connections (Rs 3,600,000), refundable over a period of years with interest and Consultant Engineers' fees ; excludescost of Resident Engineer and Assistant Resident Engineer for the period of construction.

Salaries, wages, maintenance and operation of the system is estimated to cost Rs 400,000 after the Scheme is completed. Revenue is expected to cover this expenditure when the Scheme is completed.

SERIAL 2—An existing project which it is proposed to continue during the next five years. It includes provision for an outfall sewer to sea from Fanfaron sewerage pumping station. Revenue and maintenance expenditure are not expected to rise above the present level.

APPENDIX D3

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS

Serial	Project	Total Cost		Phasing					Ann...
		Project	of which building	1957–58	1958–59	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
1.	Alterations to Government buildings	272,000	272,000	145,300	—	100,000	26,700	—	
2.	Public Works Workshops and Mechanical Stores at Plaine Lauzun	500,000	500,000	200,000	300,000	—	—	—	
3.	Transfer of stores	200,000	—	—	200,000	—	—	—	
4.	Minor Works (including Rodrigues)	1,400,000	—	234,200	300,000	300,000	300,000	265,800	
5.	Cemeteries ...	62,700	30,000	21,500	21,200	20,000	—	—	
6.	Vehicles and Plant	740,000	—	214,000	270,000	256,000	—	—	
7.	Furniture ...	54,200	—	54,200	—	—	—	—	
8.	Land Compensation	10,000	—	10,000	—	—	—	—	
9.	Plan reproducing and printing machine	20,000	—	20,000	—	—	—	—	
10.	Treasury building extensions	500,000	500,000	—	200,000	300,000	—	—	
11.	Quarters for Canal and Reservoir Guardians and Cemetery Keepers	250,000	250,000	—	130,000	120,000	—	—	
12.	Re-roofing Mental Hospital	200,000	—	—	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	
13.	Reconstruction of old Government buildings and quarters including Rodrigues	300,000	300,000	—	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	
14.	Reclamation of Marsh, Port Mathurin	35,000	—	—	35,000	—	—	—	
	Total ...	4,543,900	1,852,000	899,200	1,581,200	1,221,000	451,700	390,800	

APPENDIX D4

PRINTING

Serial	Project	Total Cost		Phasing				
		Project	of which building	1957–58	1958–59	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1.	Extension of premises	60,000	60,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	—
2.	Printing Machinery	170,000	—	3,500	66,300	50,000	—	50,000
	TOTAL ...	230,000	60,000	33,500	96,500	50,000	—	50,000

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS

SERIAL 1—Alterations to Secretariat Buildings and completion of re-proofing of Supreme Court

SERIAL 2—Provision for new P.W.D. workshops in Plaine Lauzun Industrial Area with accommodation for mechanical unallocated stores. The project includes provision to cater for vehicles and plant other than those of the P.W.D. itself. Additional equipment of workshops chargeable to 6 " Vehicles and Plant ".

SERIAL 3—P.W.D. Unallocated Stores now at Parc-a-Boulets and elsewhere will be concentrated at Fort George. Provision for alterations, additional bins and racks, and transfer costs.

SERIAL 4—The annual Minor Works Vote is allocated half-yearly to cover expenditure on works items estimated at less than Rs 10,000 for all departments which have no special provision.

SERIAL 5—Land for extensions : erection of mortuaries, etc.

SERIAL 6—Additional P.W.D. vehicles and plant for works. Separate allocations are made for road plant and plant for water works.

SERIAL 7—Minor items appearing in the 1957/58 Capital Estimates.

SERIAL 8—Future provision will be made as necessary under " Other Charges, Non-Recurrent " in the Recurrent budget.

SERIAL 9—" Stat-file " plan reproducer to speed up reproduction of plans in Survey Office and simplify storage.

SERIAL 10—For the addition of a third floor to the Treasury building to meet the needs of the P.W.D. and Architect's Department for additional accommodation.

SERIAL 13—For a start on the gradual replacement of wooden buildings the maintenance of which is no longer economic.

SERIAL 14—Much needed space around Port Mathurin can be made available by the recovery of part of the tidal flats. Provision of purchase of light rail track and tipping trucks.

PRINTING

SERIAL 1—Extensions to press room, composing room and store.

SERIAL 2—Two new linotype machines and new type-faces for hand-set work ; one new ruling machine.

PPENDIX D5

ARCHITECTURAL

al	Project	Total Cost		Phasing					Annual residual recurrent cost
		Project	of which building	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
.	Town and Country Planning	75,000	—	—	25,000	50,000	—	—	140,000
	TOTAL ...	75,000	—	—	25,000	50,000	—	—	140,000

PPENDIX D6

ROADS

ial	Project	Total Cost		Phasing					Annual residual recurrent cost
		Project	of which building	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	
		Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1.	Improvements to proclaimed roads	7,500,000	—	1,824,500	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,475,500	150,000
2.	Road grants to District Council (including Rodrigues)	1,500,000	—	449,000	300,000	300,000	226,000	225,000	150,000
3.	Footpaths and Drains	1,775,000	—	284,500	375,000	375,000	375,000	365,500	40,000
4.	Road Plant ...	646,000	—	150,000	350,000	146,000	—	—	42,000
5.	Midland—Pitel Road	480,000	—	480,000	—	—	—	—	9,000
6.	Reconstruction of bridges	1,000,000	—	—	300,000	300,000	300,000	100,000	—
7.	Port Louis—Forest Side trunk road	10,000,000	—	200,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	2,000,000	800,000	50,000
	Total ...	22,901,000	—	3,388,000	5,725,000	6,521,000	4,301,000	2,966,000	441,000

PPENDIX D7

HARBOUR AND QUAYS

rial	Project	Total Cost		Phasing					Annual residual recurrent cost
		Project	of which building	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1.	Harbour Development	7,500,000	3,000,000	—	500,000	2,500,000	3,500,000	1,000,000	70,00
2.	Miscellaneous Buildings	33,500	33,500	1,500	25,000	7,000	—	—	—
3.	Harbour craft etc.	2,871,000	—	207,500	438,500	700,000	1,525,000	—	—
4.	Equipment ...	39,000	—	—	39,000	—	—	—	—
5.	Port Mathurin ...	250,000	250,000	—	—	200,000	50,000	—	5,00
	Total ...	10,693,500	3,283,500	209,000	1,002,500	3,407,000	5,075,000	1,000,000	75,00

ARCHITECTURAL

SERIAL 1—Furniture and equipment for the establishment of a Town Planning Section in the department. (Provision for new offices is covered by serial 10 of the Miscellaneous Works Allocation—Appendix D 3).

ROADS

SERIAL 1—Covers major improvements to any proclaimed road and to bridges. Separate provision is made for the reconstruction of those bridges which are not up to latest B.S.S.

SERIAL 2—Chiefly for expenditure on unproclaimed roads. Maintenance of newly tarred stretches is high in recurrent cost.

SERIAL 3—To extend covered drains and side-walks in heavily populated areas to improve traffic conditions and safety.

SERIAL 4—Plant for use in executing improvements and road maintenance.

SERIAL 5—To provide a tarred road from Belle Rive to the Midlands road through the new tea areas 20' surface with bridges 24'.

SERIAL 6—To bring up to B.S.S. various bridges now inadequate for present traffic conditions.

SERIAL 7—A single carriage way road via Bell Village round about, Reduit, Saint Jean and Nalletamby road to Forest Side along the alignment chosen by Sir A. Gibb and Partners. Bridges on Port Louis—St. Jean stretch to be built for a double carriage way. Includes cost of surveys, land acquisition and consultants' fees but not the cost of a Resident Engineer and his assistant.

HARBOUR AND QUAYS

SERIAL 1—Repair of Quay D and extension of 100'; two new lighterage quays, transit shed and Queen's Warehouse accommodation ; cranes and equipment ; and ancillary expenditure.

SERIAL 2—Transfer of workshop and increased stores accommodation.

SERIAL 3—Includes provision for mud barges, improved buoys, two launches and mooring lighter ; major repairs to certain existing craft ; and a new dredger.

SERIAL 4—Range lights for Port Mathurin anchorage and replacement of two ropes for tugs

SERIAL 5—Provisional allocation pending further study.

PPENDIX D8

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

rial	Project	Total Cost		Phasing					Annual residual recurrent cost
		Project	of which building	1957–58	1958–59	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	
1.	Head Post Office	141,000	141,000	128,000	13,000	—	—	—	—
2.	Post Office Improvements	22,000	22,000	10,000	12,000	—	—	—	—
3.	New Post Offices	161,800	148,000	20,000	45,300	23,300	46,600	26,600	5,0
	Total ...	324,800	311,000	158,000	70,300	23,300	46,600	26,600	5,0

PPENDIX D9

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

rial	Project	Total Cost		Phasing					Annu residu recurre cost
		Project	of which building	1957–58	1958–59	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	
1.	Underground cable, Telephone Exchanges, Improvements and Extensions	8,750,000	700,000	535,000	2,460,000	1,815,000	1,250,000	2,690,000	7,0
2.	Radio Equipment	369,000	65,000	2,000	2,000	165,000	200,000	—	4,0
3.	Replacement of telegraph system	25,000	—	2,000	23,000	—	—	—	—
	Total ...	9,144,000	765,000	539,000	2,485,000	1,980,000	1,450,000	2,690,000	11,0

PPENDIX D10

OBSERVATORY

rial	Project	Total cost		Phasing					Annu residu recurr cost
		Project	of which building	1957–58	1958–59	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1.	Housing at Vacoas	25,500	17,000	17,000	8,500	—	—	—	—
2.	Housing at Plaisance	53,300	53,300	20,000	33,300	—	—	—	1,(
3.	Offices & Quarters, Dependencies	114,500	110,000	5,000	60,000	30,000	19,500	—	2,3
4.	Extension of Observatory	37,500	37,500	—	36,000	1,500	—	—	
5.	Meteorological Equipment	191,300	26,700	154,600	36,700	—	—	—	30,(
6.	Telecommunications, Dependencies	65,000	—	25,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	—	—
7.	Wireless Transmitter	30,500	—	30,500	—	—	—	—	1,(
	Total ...	517,600	244,500	252,100	194,500	41,500	29,500	—	34,

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

SERIAL 1—Completion of rebuilding.

SERIAL 2—Improvements to Rose Hill and Curepipe Post Offices.

SERIAL 3—Provision for new post offices at Chemin Grenier, Port Louis Eastern Suburb and Port Louis Western Suburb ; the replacement of Rose Belle and Pamplemousses Post Offices on new sites ; the transfer of Union Vale Post Office to Plaine Magnien ; and a new building for he office at Port Mathurin, Rodrigues.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

SERIAL 1.—The exact breakdown of this allocation is subject to further study. It covers the provision of underground telephone cables, chiefly between Curepipe and the South ; the Rose Hill automatic exchange and additional rural exchanges ; a second main automatic exchange towards the end of the period ; and minor improvements and extensions. Includes exchange buildings.

SERIAL 2.—To provide alternative facilities to those at present rented from the Admiralty on a temporary basis for ship to shore communication.

SERIAL 3.—For installation of telephone links for the transmission of Post Office telegrams in place of telegraphs.

OBSERVATORY

General. Schemes 1–3 and 5 with the exception of the teleprinter equipment, are financed from a Colonial Development and Welfare grant.

SERIAL 1—Completion of earlier scheme providing housing for Director, Assistant Director and two Observers within walking distance of the Observatory. Includes furniture.

SERIAL 2—Houses and furniture for two Observers adjoining Plaisance airfield.

SERIAL 3—Completion of earlier scheme ; work on Agalega phased for 1958–59 and on Diego Garcia thereafter.

SERIAL 4—Rs 20,500 for extension to Vacoas Observatory made necessary by increased air traffic through Mauritius and transfer of meteorological broadcasts to Vacoas from Plaisance ; Rs 17,000 for additional accommodation for stores records and equipment from the Pamplemousses Observatory which will then be closed. Concentration at Vacoas will result in economy on maintenance and travelling and free the building and grounds at Pamplemousses for other use.

SERIAL 5—Teleprinter link Vacoas Observatory—Vacoas Radio Station—Plaisance Airport installed 1957–58 ; radio Sonde/Radar wind equipment for upper air observation. Includes cost of building to house radio sonde/radar equipment and a small balance of cost of training an officer in radio sonde working.

SERIAL 6—Replacement of old W/T sets in the Lesser Dependencies, which were acquired second-hand and are now inefficient. Provision for a direct telephone line from the meteorological station in Rodrigues to the Cable Station.

SERIAL 7—Purchase and installation of Transmitter for the broadcasting of meteorological information at Vacoas Observatory, approved in 1957–58.

APPENDIX D11

CIVIL AVIATION

Serial	Project	Total Cost		Phasing					Annual residual recurrent cost
		Project	of which building	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	R
1.	Aeradio equipment	78,000	—	65,000	13,000	—	—	—	
2.	Terminal buildings	300,000	230,000	—	200,000	100,000	—	—	4,(
	Total ...	378,000	230,000	65,000	213,000	100,000	—	—	4,(

APPENDIX D12

TRAFFIC LICENSING AUTHORITY

Serial	Project	Total Cost		Phasing					Annual residual recurrent cost
		Project	of which building	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1.	Bus stops, taxi stands and traffic signs and islands	680,000	—	175,000	155,000	150,000	100,000	100,000	9,(
2.	Bus stations ...	500,000	250,000	—	150,000	250,000	100,000	—	7,5
	Total ...	1,180,000	250,000	175,000	305,000	400,000	200,000	100,000	16,5

CIVIL AVIATION

SERIAL 1.—The Scheme, which covers the balance of cost of purchasing and installing improved air communication equipment, is financed from a Colonial Development and Welfare grant.

SERIAL 2.—Extension and modification of existing terminal building at Plaisance Airport. Includes cost of furniture and fittings and of ancillary works—improved approach, car park etc.

TRAFFIC LICENSING AUTHORITY

SERIAL 1—Provision for traffic signs and islands ; for taxi stands and pull-ins for buses ; and for erection of shelters and bus-stops.

SERIAL 2—Provisional allocation for new bus-stations including one to replace the stands at Crane Wharf.

APPENDIX E

Departmental Allocations

Health and Social Services

APPENDIX E1

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

Serial	Project	Total Cost: Project	Total Cost: of which building	Phasing: 1957-58	Phasing: 1958-59	Phasing: 1959-60	Phasing: 1960-61	Phasing: 1961-62	Annual recurrent cost
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	R
1.	New Hospitals ...	4,135,000	3,615,000	716,000	1,519,000	600,000	300,000	1,000,000	1,122,
2.	Hospital Extensions and Improvements	4,955,000	4,795,000	652,000	1,460,000	1,510,000	1,005,000	328,000	1,460,
3.	Dispensaries ...	942,000	830,000	35,000	90,000	180,000	300,000	337,000	17,
4.	Bacteriological Laboratory	700,000	700,000	675,000	25,000	—	—	—	53,
5.	Housing ...	461,000	441,000	260,000	180,000	21,000	—	—	4,
6.	Furniture and equipment	1,325,000	—	500,000	300,000	200,000	175,000	150,000	
7.	Vehicles and Garages	341,000	45,000	300,000	41,000	—	—	—	
8.	Cobalt Bomb ...	110,000	—	—	—	110,000	—	—	
9.	Dental Service ...	193,000	40,000	—	63,000	130,000	—	—	165,
	Total ...	13,162,000	10,466,000	3,138,000	3,678,000	2,751,000	1,780,000	1,815,000	2,822,

APPENDIX E2

PRISONS

Serial	Project	Total Cost: Project	Total Cost: of which building	Phasing: 1957-58	Phasing: 1958-59	Phasing: 1959-60	Phasing: 1960-61	Phasing: 1961-62	Annual recurrent cost
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	R
1.	Prison buildings, Beau Bassin	75,900	71,900	39,800	36,100	—	—	—	2
2.	New Prison, Rodrigues	75,000	75,000	—	—	—	50,000	25,000	1
3.	Staff Quarters ...	100,000	100,000	29,600	20,400	20,000	20,000	10,000	
4.	Equipment ...	28,000	—	4,800	23,200	—	—	—	
5.	Open Prison ...	258,000	110,000	—	50,000	120,000	63,000	25,000	26
	Total ...	536,900	356,900	74,200	129,700	140,000	133,000	60,000	29

APPENDIX E3

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Serial	Project	Total Cost: Project	Total Cost: of which building	Phasing: 1957-58	Phasing: 1958-59	Phasing: 1959-60	Phasing: 1960-61	Phasing: 1961-62	Annual recurrent cost
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
1.	New Chapel at Calebasses Infirmary	40,000	40,000	—	40.000	—	—	—	
2.	Offices and quarters in districts	360,000	360,000	—	60,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	
3.	Equipment and Furniture	18,000	—	—	6,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	
	Total ...	418,000	400,000	—	106,000	104,000	104,000	104,000	

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

SERIAL 1.—Completion of Orthopaedic and Rodrigues hospitals. Construction of a new Tuberculosis hospital and a Central Hospital to serve the North. Includes a sum of Rs 350,000 for an interest-free loan to help administer the "Clinique Mauricienne"—a Nursing Home at Reduit.

SERIAL 2.—Extensions to Civil, Victoria and Mental Hospitals. New outpatient and specialist facilities at each hospital and 357 additional beds (Civil : 160 ; Victoria : 125 ; Mental : 72). Extension of the District Hospitals of Moka, Mahebourg and Flacq by the construction of outpatients Departments, new kitchens and store rooms and the provision of 40-45 additional beds at each.

SERIAL 3.—Construction of Health Centres at Curepipe and Vacoas, two new dispensaries at Phœnix and Surinam and the reconstruction of 17 existing dispensaries.

SERIAL 4.—Completion of a Central Laboratory for the centralisation of all laboratory work.

SERIAL 5.—Completion of a Lecture Hall for Nurses Home at Candos, Matrons' quarters and four G.M.O's quarters (one at Mahebourg, two at Flacq and one at Rodrigues). Construction of staff houses at Rodrigues and three quarters for sanitary staff.

SERIAL 6.—Includes provision for new and extended hospitals, laboratories and dispensaries.

SERIAL 7.—Purchase of vehicles and construction of 3 sets of garages for 10—12 vehicles at Rose Hill, Curepipe and Port Louis.

SERIAL 8.—Purchase of Cobalt bomb for addition to the Cancer Treatment Unit at Victoria Hospital.

SERIAL 9.—To provide for 2 buildings, 3 mobile units and necessary equipment for increased facilities to the indigent population for dental treatment. Static unit at Victoria and Civil Hospitals and three mobile units to visit other hospitals.

PRISONS

SERIAL 1—Re-roofing of Blocks A and B of the Beau Bassin Prison; conversion of small cells into larger ones and installation of electric lighting in cells.

SERIAL 2—To provide a new prison building in Rodrigues.

SERIAL 3—Construction of additional quarters to provide accommodation adjoining the Prison for a necessary minimum staff.

SERIAL 4—To provide machinery and equipment to increase the output of the Prison Workshops chiefly school furniture.

SERIAL 5—To segregate first offenders and provide the environment necessary for their rehabilitation. The agricultural produce of the open prison will reduce the cost of maintenance of prisoners.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

SERIAL 1—To replace the existing chapel at Calebasses which is too small for its present congregation and is in a very bad condition.

SERIAL 2—To replace buildings which are now rented as offices at a high rental and to provide living quarters for Assistance Officers. Offices and quarters will form a combined building and result in a minimum staff being always available. A saving of rent and rent assistance will result.

SERIAL 3—Additional and replacement of office equipment and furniture for new district offices.

APPENDIX E4

SOCIAL WELFARE

Serial	Project	Total Cost		Phasing					Annu residu recurre cost
		Project	of which building	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1.	Social Welfare Centres, Roche Bois and Black River ...	142,000	120,000	—	4,000	69,000	69,000	—	22
2.	Sociological Research ...	21,000	—	11.300	9,700	—	—	—	-
	Total ...	163,000	120,000	11,300	13,700	69,000	69,000	—	22

SOCIAL WELFARE

SERIAL 1—Social Welfare Centres are built by the Sugar Industry Welfare Fund Committee in " sugar areas". Roche Bois and Black River being non-sugar areas, the cost of the Centres should be borne by Government. Includes cost of land for Black River Centre and furniture and equipment for both Centres.

SERIAL 2—Balance of cost of visit and the production of the report by Dr. Benedict in connection with Sociological research work in Mauritius. Reimbursed by Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

APPENDIX F

Departmental Allocations

Education and Institutions

APPENDIX F1

MAURITIUS INSTITUTE

Serial	Project	Total Cost		Phasing					Annual Residual recurrent cost
		Project	of which building	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1.	Extension of Mauritius Institute	40,000	40,000	—	—	40,000	—	—	500
2.	Libraries ...	50,000	32,000	10,000	10,000	30,000	—	—	6,000
	Total ...	90,000	72,000	10,000	10,000	70,000	—	—	6,500

MAURITIUS INSTITUTE

1. Provision for a small two-storey building to house administration, technical work and stu collections more satisfactorily, while allowing more space for display in the main building.

2. Rs 10,000 in 1957-58 for completion of the Reference Library at the Institute ; Rs 40,000 a branch library at Mahebourg (Rs 20,000 building and Rs 20,000 equipment and books).

EDUCATION

Total Cost		Phasing					Annual residual recurrent cost
ject	building of which	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
500	514,500	454,500	60,000	—	—	—	—
300	532,300	480,000	52,300	—	—	—	—
000	1,300,000	230,000	400,000	300,000	200,000	275,000	—
500	1,490,000	1,260,000	244,500	—	—	—	—
000	6,000,000	224,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	1,200,000	1,076,000	—
000	2,000,000	1,500,000	400,000	250,000	250,000	100,000	—
000	—	50,000	200,000	175,000	175,000	150,000	—
000	—	*100,000*	*205,000*	*255,000*	*155,000*	*115,000*	*3,230,000*
300	11,836,800	4,298,500	3,561,800	3,480,000	1,980,000	1,716,000	—
0,000	1,000,000	—	185,000	240,000	275,000	300,000	360,000
3,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	600,000	173,000	—	—	285,000
0,000	1,900,000	100,000	900,000	1,000,000	200,000	—	360,000
0,000	1,700,000	50,000	600,000	900,000	200,000	—	382,000
7,000	400,000	330,000	207,000	—	—	—	18,000
0,000	—	160,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	—
0,000	—	*140,000*	*255,000*	*500,000*	*250,000*	*25,000*	—
0,000	6,700,000	1,780,000	2,787,000	2,853,000	965,000	365,000	1,405,000
0,000	200,000	—	50,000	150,000	—	—	—
0,000	60,000	84,000	36,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	—
0,000	100,000	—	—	—	100,000	—	—
0,000	360,000	84,000	86,000	170,000	120,000	20,000	73,300
0,000	—	240,000	460,000	755,000	405,000	140,000	—
6,300	18,896,800	6,162,500	6,434,800	6,503,000	3,065,000	2,101,000	4,708,300

EDUCATION

GENERAL—Recurrrent costs cannot be allocated separately to the individual schemes comprising the allocation for Primary Education and a single figure is given for the residual recurrent cost of primary education schemes as a whole. These are based on an assessed requirement of 135,000 primary school places in 1962.

SERIAL 1—Completion of an earlier scheme.

SERIALS 2 and 4—

The bulk of these current schemes was designed to provide 100,000 primary school places in 1958. Provision includes purchase of sites where necessary.

SERIALS 3 and 5—

Provision for 99 addition streams in new or expanded schools, for additional classrooms at certain schools, and additional handicraft centres. Includes ancillary buildings and purchase of sites.

SERIAL 6—Most of this expenditure will have been incurred in 1957–58 in connection with the programme for 100,000 places. Includes provision for future grants towards the cost of replacing the least satisfactory aided school buildings.

SERIAL 7—Covers purchase of land where necessary, clearing, planting and fencing.

SERIAL 8—A tentative allocation pending fuller examination of the policy aspects of this form of post-primary education.

SERIAL 9—Covers completion of present works at the Royal College and additional laboratory accommodation ; completion of the new Royal College School at Cassis, and the addition of a third stream to the Queen Elizabeth College.

SERIAL 10—Includes provision for the purchase of a suitable site.

SERIAL 11—Includes cost of four houses for instructors.

SERIAL 12—Further extension to allow of an annual output of about 300 teachers. Includes four class-rooms, a new dining hall and kitchens, expansion of playing fields and three staff houses.

SERIAL 13—Two loans to secondary schools were approved in 1957–58. Provision is made for further loans in cases of need, chiefly for secondary schools.

SERIAL 14—For the extension and modification of the existing buildings to accommodate an increased staff. The recurrent charges, apart from a small sum for maintenance of buildings, represent increases in Headquarters staff attributable to the development projects as a whole.

SERIAL 15—Includes replacement of Youth House and further expenditure on wiring schools for wireless reception.

SERIAL 16—Modifications and extensions at Cannoniers' Point.

APPENDIX G

Departmental Allocations

Labour, Co-operation and Housing

APPENDIX G1

CO-OPERATION

Serial	Project	Total Cost		Phasing					Annual residual recurrent cost
		Project	of which building	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1.	Loans to Societies	692,000	—	155,700	230,000	107,300	102,000	97,000	—
	Total ...	692,000	—	155,700	230,000	107,300	102,000	97,000	—

APPENDIX G2

HOUSING

Serial	Project	Total Cost		Phasing					Annual residual recurrent cost
		Project	of which building	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1.	Loan finance ...	10,000,000	9,000,000	600,000	2,000,000	2,300,000	2,500,000	2,600,000	—
	Total ...	10,000,000	9,000,000	600,000	2,000,000	2,300,000	2,500,000	2,600,000	—

CO-OPERATION

SERIAL 1—Provides for continuation of loans to Co-operative Housing Societies and to a much lesser extent for loans to Co-operative Credit Societies which do not grow cane. Interest at 5 per cent after a two-year moratorium.

HOUSING

SERIAL 1—The previous scheme provided for housing loans to urban local authorities. Allocation provisional pending review of housing policy generally. Lending rates will vary and some degree of subsidy may be required : 4½ per cent assumed for purposes of calculating resultant revenue.